STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
3 0144 00382560 1

CLASS 942 BOOK B876

VOLUME (1815)

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

BULLETINS

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1815.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 3d, 1815.

No. I.

Whitehall, January 2, 1815.

WHEREAS his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion, manifested by the Officers of His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land:—And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who

 have

179587

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 3d, 1815.

No. I.

Whitehall, January 2, 1815.

WHEREAS his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion, manifested by the Officers of His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land:—And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who

179597

have had the opportunities of signalizing themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned.

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:

1st. The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall from this time forward be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same Rules and Ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand

Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear, upon the left side of their upper vestment, the Star or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. In order to distinguish more particularly those Officers of his Majesty's Forces, by sea and land, upon whom the First Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of especial military services, such Officers shall henceforth bear upon the Ensign or Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "*Ich Dien.*"

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

7th. The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, shall henceforth upon no account be conferred upon any Officer in His Majesty's service, who shall not have attained the rank of Major-General in the Army, or Rear-Admiral in the Navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses, who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Ma-

jesty, is pleased to declare and constitute, those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Military Knights Grand Crosses.	*Civil Knights Grand Crosses.*
1. The Sovereign.	
2. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Acting as Grand Master.	
3. Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.	1. Sir Robert Gunning.
4. General Sir Robert Abercromby.	2. The Earl of Malmesbury.
5. Adm. Viscount Keith.	3. Lord Henly.
6. Admiral Sir John B. Warren, Bart.	4. Lord Whitworth.
7. General Sir Alured Clarke.	5. Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.
8. Admiral Sir John Colpoys.	6. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget.
9. General Lord Hutchinson.	7. Sir Philip Francis.
10. Admiral Sir John Thos. Duckworth.	8. Sir George H. Barlow.
11. Admiral Sir James Saumarez.	9. Viscount Strangford.
12. General Sir Eyre Coote.	10. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley.
13. General Sir John Francis Cradock.	11. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart.
14. General Sir David Dundas.	12.

15. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G.
16. General the Earl of Ludlow.
17. Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

18. Ad-

18. Admiral the Earl of Northesk.
19. Vice-Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan.
20. Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane.
21. Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart.
22. Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats.
23. General Sir David Baird.
24. General Sir George Beckwith.
25. Lieutenant-General Lord Niddry.
26. Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer.
27. Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
28. Lieutenant-General Lord Beresford.
29. Lieutenant-General Lord Lynedock.
30. Lieutenant-General Lord Hill.
31. Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.
32. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget.
33. Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere.
34. Admiral the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley.
35. General Sir George Nugent.
36. General Sir William Keppel.
37. Lieutenant-General Sir John Doyle, Bart.
38. Lieutenant-General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.
39. Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith.
40. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton.
41. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
42. Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart.
43. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Alexander Hope.
44. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton.
45. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie.
46. Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart.
47. Major-General Sir George Murray.
48. Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham.
49. Admiral Sir William Young.

50. General the Hereditary Prince of Orange.
51. Admiral Lord Viscount Hood.
52. Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
53. Admiral the Honourable William Cornwallis.
54. Admiral Lord Radstock.
55. Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.
56. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge.
57. Lieutenant-General Robert Brownrigg.
58. Lieutenant-General Harry Calvert.
59. Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Thomas Maitland.
60. Lieutenant-General William Henry Clinton.

9th. And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal holding Commissions as General Officers in His Majesty's Army, or as Flag-Officers in the Royal Navy, now and hereafter may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number to which the First Class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

10th. By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

11th. The Second Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy in all future solemnities and proceedings, place and pre-

precedence before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

12th. Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of Foreign Officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the Second Class as Honorary Knights Commanders. But in the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

13th. No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in His Majesty's Army or Navy; such commission not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, or of Post Captain in the Navy.

14th. The Knights Commanders shall from the publication of the present Instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the Badge and Ensign assigned as the Distinctions of the Second Class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate Badge or Cognizance pendant by a red ribband round the neck,—and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left Side of his upper Vestment. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander, under which the Name and Title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his Nomination shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not

be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribband and Badge, appropriate to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honour of this Class, no Officer of His Majesty's Army or Navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said most Honourable Order.

15th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the undermentioned Officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

1. Admiral George Montagne.
2. Admiral Lord Gambier.
3. Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart.
4. Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed.
5. Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart.
6. Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.
7. Admiral John Knight.
8. Admiral Edward Thornbrough.
9. Admiral George Campbell.
10. Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart.
11. Admiral Lord Exmouth.
12. Vice-Admiral William Domett.
13. Vice-Admiral George Murray.
14. Vice-Admiral John Sutton.
15. Vice-Admiral William Essington.
16. Vice-Admiral Eliab Hervey.
17. Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.
18. Vice-Admiral Richard Grindall.
19. Vice-Admiral Sir George Martin.
20. Vice-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith.
21. Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond.
22. Vice-Admiral Herbert Sawyer.

23. Lieu-

23. Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Abercromby.
24. Vice-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford.
25. Vice-Admiral Thomas Foley.
26. Lieutenant-General Ronald Craufurd Ferguson.
27. Lieutenant-General Henry Warde.
28. Vice-Admiral Charles Tyler.
29. Vice-Admiral Lord Gardner.
30. Vice-Admiral William Mitchell.
31. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.
32. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart.
33. Lieutenant-General William Houstoun.
34. Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Lumley.
35. Lieutenant-General Wroth Palmer Acland.
36. Lieutenant-General Miles Nightingall.
37. Lieutenant-Gen. Henry Frederick Campbell.
38. Vice-Admiral William Hargood.
39. Vice-Admiral Robert Moorsom.
40. Vice-Admiral Lawrence William Halsted.
41. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.
42. Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
43. Vice-Admiral the Honourable Arthur Kaye Legge.
44. Major-General Alan Cameron.
45. Major-General the Hon. Charles Colville.
46. Major-General Henry Fane.
47. Major-General George Anson.
48. Major-General Kenneth Alexander Howard.
49. Rear-Admiral Thomas Francis Freemantle.
50. Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart.
51. Rear-Admiral Philip Charles Durham.
52. Rear-Admiral Isreal Pellew.
53. Major-General Henry Bell, (of the Royal Marines.)
54. Major-General John Oswald.

55. Major-

55. Major-General William Anson.
56. Major-General Edward Howorth.
57. Major-General Charles Wale.
58. Major-General John Ormsby Vandeleur.
59. Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford.
60. Major-General George Townshend Walker.
61. Rear-Admiral Benjamin Hallowell.
62. Rear-Admiral George Hope.
63. Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerck.
64. Rear-Admiral James Nicoll Morris.
65. Rear-Admiral Thomas Byam Martin.
66. Major-General James Kempt.
67. Major-General Robert Rollo Gillespie.
68. Major-General William H. Pringle.
69. Rear-Admiral William Johnstone Hope.
70. Rear-Admiral Lord Henry Paulett.
71. Rear-Admiral George Cockburn.
72. Rear-Admiral Graham Moore.
73. Rear-Admiral Henry William Bayntun.
74. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.
75. Rear-Admiral Richard Lee.
76. Major-General Frederick Phillips Robinson.
77. Major-General Edward Barnes.
78. Major-General the Honourable William Ponsonby.
79. Major-General John Byng.
80. Major-General Thomas Brisbane.
81. Major General Denis Pack.
82. Major-General Lord Robert Edward Somerset,
83. Major-General Thomas Bradford.
84. Major-General John Lambert.
85. Major-General James Willoughby Gordon.
86. Major-General Manley Power.
87. Major-General Samuel Gibbs.
88. Major-General Lord Aylmer.
89. Rear Admiral William Hotham.
90. Rear-Admiral Pulteney Malcolm.
91. Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.

92 Rear-

92. Rear-Admiral the Honourable Henry Hotham.
93. Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham.
94. Rear-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.
95. Rear-Admiral Edward Codrington.
96. Rear-Admiral Charles Rowley.
97. Major-General Colquhoun Grant.
98. Major-General Sir T. Sidney Beckwith.
99. Major-General the Honourable Robert W. O'Callaghan.
100. Major-General John Keane.
101. Major-General Colin Halkett.
102. Major-General Henry Edward Bunbury.
103. Major-General Richard Hussey Vivian.
104. Major-General Henry Torrens.
105. Captain Sir George Eyre, R. N.
106. Captain Sir Charles Brisbane, R. N.
107. Captain John Talbot, R. N.
108. Captain Sir Edward Berry, Bart. R. N.
109. Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N.
110. Captain Edward William C. R. Owen, R. N.
111. Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. R. N.
112. Captain Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. R. N.
113. Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. R. N.
114. Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, R. N.
115. Captain Sir Philip B V. Broke, Bart. R. N.
116. Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart. R. N.
117. Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R. N.
118. Captain Sir George R. Collier, Bart. R. N.
119. Captain Sir James Lind, R. N.
120. Captain James Alexander Gordon, R. N.
121. Captain Sir Thomas Staines, R. N.
122. Captain Sir Edward Tucker, R. N.
123. Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, R. N.
124. Colonel John Elley, Royal Regiment Horse Guards.
125. Colonel Charles P. Belson, 28th Regiment.
126. Colonel William Howe De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

127. Colonel

127. Colonel Benjamin D'Urban, 2d West India Reg.
128. Colonel George Ridout Bingham, 53d Foot.
129. Colonel the Hon. Chas. J. Greville, 38th Foot.
130. Colonel Haylett Framingham, Royal Artillery.
131 Colonel Andrew F. Barnard, 95th Foot.
132. Colonel William Robe, Royal Artillery.
133. Colonel Henry Walton Ellis, 23d Foot.
134. Colonel John Cameron, 9th Foot.
135. Colonel the Honourable Robert Le Poer Trench, 74th Foot.
136. Colonel Charles Pratt, 5th Foot.
137. Colonel Edward Blakeney, 7th Foot.
138. Colonel John Maclean, 27th Foot.
139. Colonel Richard Downes Jackson, Coldstream Guards.
140. Colonel William Douglas, 91st Foot.
141. Colonel Colin Campbell, Coldstream Guards.
142. Colonel John Colborne, 52d Foot.
143. Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, Portuguese service.
144. Colonel Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th Foot.
145. Colonel Hen. F. Bouverie, Coldstream Guards.
146. Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Williams, 13th Foot.
147. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Bradford, 1st Guards.
148. Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Leith, 31st Foot.
149. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Robert Le Dundas, Royal Staff Corps.
150. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, Coldstream Guards.
151. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Chas. Sutton, 23d Foot.
152. Lieutenant-Colonel James Douglas, Portuguese Service.
153. Lieutenant-Colonel Hen Hardinge, 1st Guards.
154. Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry F. Berkeley, 35th Foot.
155. Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Dickson, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
156. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John M. Doyle.

157. Lieu-

157. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, 1st Guards.
158. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macara, 42d Foot.
159. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, 3d Foot Guards.
160. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wm. Carr, 83d Foot.
161. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Broke, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
162. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 1st Guards.
163. Lieutenant-Colonel James Wilson, 48th Foot.
164. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. Dickson, Royal Artillery.
165. Lieutenant-Colonel John May, Royal Artillery.
166. Lieutenant-Colonel George Scovell, late Staff Corps of Cavalry.
167. Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, Coldstream Guards.
168. Lieut.-Colonel Ulysses Burgh, 1st Guards.
169. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis D'Oyly, 1st Guards.
170. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Williams, of the Royal Marines.
171. Lieutenant-Colonel James Malcolm, of the Royal Marines.
172. Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. A. Hope, 3d Guards.
173. Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Frazer, Royal Artillery.
174. Lieutenant-Colonel Hew D. Ross, Royal Artillery.
175. Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund K. Williams, 81st Foot.
176. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Grant, 42d Foot.
177. Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Stovin, 28th Foot.
178. Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. Carncross, Royal Artillery.
179. Lieutenant-Colonel Rob. Gardiner, Royal Artillery.
180. Lieutenant-Colonel John Dyer, Royal Artillery.

List

List of Honorary Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

1. Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Linsingen.
2. Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden.
3. Lieutenant-General Count Nugent.
4. Major-General Siegesmund Baron Low.
5. Major-General Charles Baron Alten.
6. Major-General Henry de Hinüber.
7. Major-General Wilhelm de Dornberg.
8. Colonel Frederick Baron de Arentschildt.
9. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. de Herzberg.
10. Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Hartmann.

16th. The third class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, shall be composed of Officers holding Commissions in His Majesty's Service by Sea or Land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the apellation, style, precedence, or privileges of Knights Batchelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th. No Officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a Medal, or other Badge of Honour, or shall have been specially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against His Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th. The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class pendant by a narrow red ribband to the button-hole.

19th. And

19th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights Commanders, and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the Rules and Regulations which His Royal Highness, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other Rules and Ordinances as may be from time to time made and ordained by His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, King's of this Realm.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint, that Sir George Nayler, Knt. Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command, that the Officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Nayler, a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve, that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 10th, 1815.

No. II.

MEMORANDUM.

Whitehall, January 6, 1815.

IN the Supplement to Tuesday's Gazette, in the third article of the 1st column of page 17, after the words "*exceed seventy-two,*" add "*exclusive of the Sovereign.*"

The name of Admiral George Montagu should have appeared in the said Supplement, as a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and the name of Rear-Admiral George Burlton should also have appeared in the list of Knights Commanders of the said Order.

White-

Whitehall, January 6, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having taken into consideration the eminent services which have been rendered to the Empire by the Officers in the service of the Honourable East India Company, has been pleased to ordain, that fifteen of the most distinguished Officers of the said service, holding commissions from His Majesty not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, may be raised to the dignity of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, exclusive of the number of Knights Commanders belonging to His Majesty's forces by sea and land, who have been nominated by the Ordinance bearing date the 2d instant: and His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to ordain, that the said Officers of the East India Company's service shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the Second Class of the said Most Honourable Order; and that they shall be governed by the rules and ordinances now established, or hereafter to be established by His Majesty, His heirs and successors, for the government of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

But in the event of future wars, and of actions of signal distinction, the said number of fifteen may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the established regulations and restrictions.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to ordain, that certain Officers of the East India Company's service, holding His Majesty's commission, may be appointed Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of eminent services ren-

dered in action with the enemy; and the said Officers shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the Third Class of the said Order; and shall be governed by the regulations and restrictions established with regard to the nomination and government of the Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 28th, 1815.

No. III.

Admiralty-Office, January 28, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir George R. Collier, K. C. B. of His Majesty's Ship Leander, addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Leander,
SIR, *December 29, 1814.*

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that with the squadron under my orders, being in quest of the American ships of war which escaped during the late gales from the ports of Massachussets, I had the good fortune, yesterday at sunset, to capture the celebrated privateer Prince de Neufchatel, hermaphrodite rigged, pierced for twenty-two guns, and having eighteen mounted, six of which are long nine and twelve-pounders, and the rest twelve-pounder carronades; measures three hundred and thirty tons, with a crew of one hundred and thirty men, under the command of Nicholas Millin, by birth a Frenchman, and one of superior professional

skill and enterprise. She sailed from Boston on the 21st instant, and is the completest vessel I ever saw. The activity of the Captains of the Newcastle and Acasta cut off the chance of escape from this cruizer during a chase of ten hours, the wind blowing a hard gale. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the capture of this vessel, as she had been chased during former cruizes by upwards of sixty different British men of war, and frequently under their guns; nor did she bring to, in the present instance, till the shot from this ship and the Newcastle were flying over her.

I have, &c.

GEO. R. COLLIER, Captain.

To Rear-Admiral Griffith, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 11th, 1815.

No. IV.

Admiralty-Office, February 11, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Samuel Hood, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the East Indies, has, in a letter to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Madras, the 27th September last, reported the capture of the American privateer Hyder Ally, having on board twelve guns and thirty men, by His Majesty's ship Owen Glendour, after a chase of ten hours, near the Nicobar islands, in the month of May.

This vessel had shortly before been chased for three days by His Majesty's ship Salsette, but succeeded in escaping from her.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 18th, 1815.

No. V.

Admiralty-Office, February 18, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Superb, at anchor before New London, January 23, 1815.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request you will be pleased to lay the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have this day addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, the Commander in Chief, detailing the capture of the United States' ship President, on the 15th instant, under the circumstances therein mentioned, before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with which in his absence, I have directed Lieutenant Hare, commanding His Majesty's schooner Picton, to proceed forthwith to England for their Lordships information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Superb,

Superb, at Anchor before New London,
SIR, *January* 23, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you with the capture of the United States ship President, on the 15th instant, by the force described in the margin*, which I had collected off the Bar of New York, under the direction of Captain Hayes. She and the Macedonian armed brig, of four hundred and twenty tons, loaded with provisions, sailed on the preceding evening, under the command of Commodore Decatur: but the present season of the year, and the dark nights of which he availed himself, have not enabled him to elude the vigilance of Captain Hayes, and the Commanders of His Majesty's ships under his orders, who have well discharged the important duty I assigned to them; and I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the design of the American Government being defeated.

You will perceive by the reports Captain Hayes has delivered to me (copies of which I do myself the honour to transmit to you herewith) the ardour displayed by Captain Hope in the pursuit, the intrepidity with which he brought the enemy's ship to close action, and the undaunted spirit with which the Endymion's inferior force was singly employed, for the space of two hours and a half, leaving honourable evidence of judgment in the position she was placed in, and of the destructive precision of her fire, in the sinking state of her antagonist, the heavy loss sustained by him, and his inability to make further resistance when the Pomone arrived up with him; while the loss and damage sustained by the Endymion was comparatively small: and although the distinguished con-

* Majestic, Captain Hayes; Tenedos, Captain Hyde Parker; Endymion, Captain Hope; Pomone, Captain Lumley.

duct of Captain Hope, his officers and ship's company, can derive no additional lustre from my commendation, I cannot withhold my tribute of applause, nor can I refrain from assuring you that the judicious conduct of Captain Hayes in the direction of the force entrusted to his orders, and the exertions exhibited by him and by Captains Parker, Hope, and Lumley, have justified the confidence I had placed in their zeal, and have rendered them worthy of your approbation.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

To the Honourable Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Majestic, at Sea, January 17, 1815, *Lat. 39 min. 43 deg. N. Long.* 71 *min. 53 deg. W.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that notwithstanding my utmost endeavours to keep the squadron committed to my charge close in with Sandy Hook, agreeably to your directions, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the United States ship, President, and other vessels ready for sea at Staten Island, we were repeatedly blown off by frequent gales; but the very great attention paid to my orders and instructions by the respective Captains, in situations difficult to keep company, prevented separation; and, whenever the wind did force us from the coast, I invariably, on the gale moderating, placed the squadron on that point of bearing from the Hook, I judged it likely, from existing circumstances, would be the enemy's track: and it is with great pleasure I have now to inform you of the success of the squadron, in the capture of the United States ship President, Commodore De-

Decatur, on Sunday night, after an anxious chace of eighteen hours.

On Friday, the Tenedos joined me, with your order to take Captain Parker in that ship, under my command; we were then in company with the Endymion and Pomone, off the Hook, and in sight of the enemy's ships; but that night the squadron was blown off again in a severe snow storm. On Saturday, the wind and weather became favorable for the enemy, and I had no doubt but he would attempt his escape that night: it was impossible, from the direction of the wind, to get in with the Hook, and, as before stated, (in preference to closing the land to the southward,) we stood away to the northward and eastward, till the squadron reached the supposed track of the enemy, and what is a little singular, at the very instant of arriving at that point, an hour before day-light, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. fifteen leagues, we were made happy by the sight of a ship and brig standing to the southward and eastward, and not more than two miles on the Majestie's weather bow; the night signal for a general chace was made, and promptly obeyed by all the ships.

In the course of the day, the chace became extremely interesting by the endeavours of the enemy to escape, and the exertions of the Captains to get their respective ships alongside of him, the former by cutting away his anchors, and throwing overboard every moveable article, with a great quantity of provisions, and the latter by trimming their ships in every way possible to effect their purpose. As the day advanced, the wind declined, giving the Endymion an evident advantage in sailing; and Captain Hope's exertions enabled him to get his ship alongside of the enemy, and commence close action at half an hour past five o'clock in the evening, which was continued with great gallantry and spirit

spirit on both sides, for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the enemy got a-head; Captain Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone getting up at half past eleven at night, and firing a few shots, the enemy hailed to say, she had already surrendered.

The ship on being taken possession of, proved to be the President as above stated, commanded by Commodore Decatur.

The vessel in company with her was the Macedonian brig*, which made her escape, by very superior sailing.

And now, Sir, a very pleasing part of my duty is the bearing testimony to the able and masterly manner in which the Endymion was conducted, and the gallantry with which she was fought; and when the effect produced by her well directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted but that Captain Hope would have succeeded in either capturing or sinking her, had none of the squadron been in sight.

For your further information I have the honour to enclose Captain Hope's letter, with a return of killed and wounded, on board the Endymion; I have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the President, but I believe it to be much greater than the Endymion's; and she had six feet water in the hold when taken possession of: both ships were very much cut in masts and rigging, and had the present most severe gale commenced twelve hours sooner, the prize would undoubtedly have sunk: as soon as the weather will permit a communication, I shall procure further particulars,

* A Merchant ship laden with provisions.

and

and then send the Endymion and Pomone, with the prize and prisoners, to Bermuda.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HAYES, Captain.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. The ships having parted company in the gale, no further particulars have been obtained.

Number of persons of all descriptions on board the President previous to the action, about four hundred and ninety.

Number and Calibre of her Guns.

Main-Deck.—30 long twenty-four-pounders.
Quarter-Deck.—14 forty-two-pounder carronades, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 1 twenty-four-pounder howitzer.
Forecastle.—6 forty-two-pounder carronade, 1 long twenty-four-pounder.
Foretop.—2 brass six-pounders.
Maintop.—2 brass six-pounders.
Mizentop.—2 smaller guns.

Total—59.

His Majesty's Ship Endymion, at Sea, January 15, 1815.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a return of the killed and wounded, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the very great assistance I received from the Senior Lieutenant Morgan, during the whole days proceedings; together with the cool and determined bravery of my officers and ship's company, on this fortunate occasion. Where every individual has so conspicuously done his duty, it would be injustice for me to particularise, but I trust the loss and damage sustained by the enemy's frigate, will shew the

the steady and well-directed fire kept up by His Majesty's ship under my command.

Although our loss has been severe, I am happy to state, that it is trifling when compared with that of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOPE.

To John Hayes, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Majestic, and Senior Officer off New York.

List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Endymion, in Action with the United States Ship President, on the 15th January 1815.

Killed.

John Reed, quarter-master.
Stephen Murphy, captain of the maintop.
James Fair, ordinary seaman.
William Ash, landman.
Matthew Norton, able seaman.
Henry Jenkins, able seaman.
Robert Mitchell, able seaman.
Robert Annard, quarter-gunner.
Peter Connell, landman.
William Hope, landman.
John Smith, serjeant of marines.

Total—11.

Wounded.

James Ensley, carpenter's-mate, severely.
James Donovan, gunner's-mate, severely.
Thomas Duff, captain of the after-guard, dangerously.
William Lane, trumpeter, dangerously.
James Bailey, quarter-gunner, severely.
Joseph Goodhall, able seaman, slightly.

John

John Eagan, landman, slightly.
William Mitford, landman, slightly.
Robert Jutling, landman, slightly.
Robert Lyons, landman, severely.
Thomas Weeks, able seaman, slightly.
John Cole, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Price, private marine, severely.
John Evans, private marine, slightly.

Total—14.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 25th, 1815.

No. VI.

Admiralty-Office, February 25, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Upton, of His Majesty's Ship Junon, addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Junon, at Sea,
SIR, *January* 3, 1815.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, the Junon captured, at four A. M. the American hermaphrodite privateer Guerriere, F. A. Burnham, Master, of four guns, sixty men, and two hundred tons burthen, which had sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 1st instant, victualled for a cruize of four months; she had made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C. UPTON, Captain

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 7th, 1815.

No. VII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 8, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in Front of the Enemy's Lines, below
MY LORD, *New Orleans, Jan.* 10, 1815.

IT becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The

The report which I enclose from Major-General Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period I send an extract of the journal of Major Forrest, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th January; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusiliers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of one thousand yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left: about eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi is here about eight hundred yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of twelve guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats

boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows: a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, two hundred seamen, and four hundred marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major-General Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusiliers, and 43d under Major-General Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major-General Gibbs; the 1st brigate, consisting of the fusiliers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day light. An advanced battery in our front of six eighteen-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about eight-hundred yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour.—Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning, that the 1st division, consisting of five hundred men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general move-

ment was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Colonel Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the Forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's line at more than two-hundred yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen, with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis; it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body; he fell in the arms of Major M'Dougall, Aide-de-Camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major-General Gibbs and Major-General Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgement, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about ten o'clock I learnt of the success of Colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than two thousand men, I consequently ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded), to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the eighteen-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that

this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham, Commander in Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known, that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major-General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Major-General Keane is doing well.

Captain Wylly, of the fusiliers, Military Secretary to the late Commander of the Forces, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship these dispatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Major-General, commanding.

Camp

Camp on the Left Bank of the Mississippi, Nine Miles from New Orleans,
SIR *December* 26, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the 17th and 22d instant, the troops destined for the attack of New Orleans, were collected at Isle aux Poix, which is at the entrance of the Pearl River.

Having learnt that it was possible to effect a landing at the head of the Bayone Catalan, which runs into Lake Borgne, I directed Major Forrest, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to have it reconnoitred. Lieutenant Peddie, of that department, accompanied by the Honourable Captain Spencer of the Navy, ascertained on the night of the 18th, that boats could reach the head of the Bayone, from which a communication might be made to the high road, on the left bank of the Mississippi, leading to New Orleans.

On the morning of the 22d, every arrangement being made by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, I determined to attempt it—The light brigade, composed of the 85th and 95th regiments, Captain Lane's rocketeers, one hundred sappers and miners, and the 4th regiment as a support, the whole under the command of Colonel Thornton, were placed in the boats, and the 21st 44th and 93rd regiments, under Colonel Brooke, and a large proportion of artillery under Major Munro, were embarked in small vessels.

At 10 A. M. on the 22d, we sailed from Pearl River and reached the head of the Bayone at daylight next morning. A landing was immediately effected without any other opposition than the country presented; Captain Blanchard of the royal engineers, in the course of two hours, opened a communication through several fields of reeds, in-

tersected by deep muddy ditches, bordered by a low swampy wood; Colonel Thornton then advanced and gained the high road, taking up a position with the right resting on the road, and the left on the Mississippi. In this situation I intended to remain until the boats returned for the rest of the troops to the vessels, some of which grounded at a great distance.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town and anchored abreast of our fires: immediate steps were necessary to cover the men, and Colonel Thornton, in the most prompt and judicious manner, placed his brigade under the inward slope of the bank of the river, as did also Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, of the 4th regiment, behind some buildings which were near that corps. This movement was so rapid that the troops suffered no more than a single casualty.

The three-pounders, being the only guns up, the success of a few twelve pound rockets, directed by Captain Lane, was tried against these vessels; but the ground on which it was necessary to lay them not being even, they were found not to answer, and their firing was ceased.

A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank picquets, the former of the 95th, under Captain Hallan, the latter the 85th, under Captain Schaw; these officers, and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time, but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by

by Brevet Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of thirty prisoners. A similar finesse was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment.

The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Colonel Thornton, at half past ten o'clock advanced a large column against our centre; perceiving his intention, I directed Colonel Stovin to order Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, with one hundred and thirty men of the 93d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack.

The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Colonel Thornton, whose noble

exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forwards with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance.

It was now twelve o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides.

From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to five thousand men, and was commanded by Major-General Jackson: judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe. I now beg leave to inclose a list of our casualties on that night, and have only to hope it will appear to you, that every officer and soldier on shore did his duty.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane I feel particularly obliged for his very friendly counsel and ready compliance with every wish I expressed respecting the service or welfare of the troops.

To Rear-Admiral Malcolm, and the several Captains employed in the landing, &c. I confess the greatest obligation. I must leave it to the Vice-Admiral to do them the justice they so much deserve, for I cannot find words to express the exertions made by every branch of the Navy, since the period of our arrival on this coast.

In the attack made on the centre, Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, Assistant-Adjutant-General, received a severe wound, which deprived me of his able services; to him and Major Forrest, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I feel greatly indebted; they are both Officers of great merit; Colonel Brooke is entitled to every praise for securing our right flank.

To Colonel Thornton I feel particularly grateful; his conduct on the night of the 23d, I shall ever admire and honour. He headed his brigade

in

in the most spirited manner, and afforded it a brilliant example of active courage and cool determination.

I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, commanding the 4th regiment; as also with Major Mitchell, of the 95th, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at the close of the affair.

The exertions of Major Monroe, of the royal artillery, were unremitting; to him, and the officers under his command, I feel every obligation. The assistance given by Captain Blanchard, and the officers of the royal engineers, was most conspicuous, and entitle them to my best thanks.

Brevet Major Hooper, Acting Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, was attached to the light brigade. Colonel Thornton states, that he derived the greatest benefit from his activity, zeal, and judgment. I regret to have to add that he was very severely wounded, and had his leg amputated in the course of the night.

The indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by Lieutenants Peddie and Evans, of the Quarter Master General's department, entitle them to the most favourable consideration.

Assistant Commissary General Wemyss's arrangements were satisfactory, and Deputy Inspector Thompson claims my best acknowledgements, for the care and attention shewn the wounded, the whole of whom were collected, dressed, and comfortably lodged, before two in the morning.

Major Mills of the 14th light dragoons accompanied me on shore; from him, Captain Persse, my aid-de-camp; and the Honourable Lieutenant Curzon, naval aid-de-camp, I received every assistance.

Trust-

Trusting that the steps I pursued while in command, will meet your approbation,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Maj. Gen.

Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Redoubt, on the Right Bank of the

SIR, *Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815.*

I LOSE no time in reporting to you the success of the troops which you were yesterday pleased to place under my orders, with the view of attacking the enemy's redoubt and position on this side of the river.

It is within your own knowledge, that the difficulty had been found so extremely great of dragging the boats through the canal which had been lately cut with so much labour to the Mississippi, that, notwithstanding every possible exertion for the purpose, we were unable to proceed across the river until eight hours after the time appointed, and even then, with only a third part of the force which you had allotted for the service.

The current was so strong, and the difficulty, in consequence, of keeping the boats together, so great, that we only reached this side of the river at day break, and by the time the troops were disembarked, which was effected without any molestation from the enemy, I perceived by the flashes of the guns, that your attack had already commenced.

This circumstance made me extremely anxious to move forward, to prevent the destructive enfilading fire, which would of course be opened on your columns from the enemy's batteries on this side; and I proceeded with the greatest possible expedition, strengthened and secured on my right flank by three

three gun boats, under Captain Roberts of the Navy, whose zeal and exertions on this occasion were as unremitted as his arrangements in embarking the troops, and in keeping the boats together in crossing the river, were excellent.

The enemy made no opposition to our advance, until we reached a picquet, posted behind a bridge, at about five hundred paces from the house in the Orange Grove, and secured by a small work, apparently just thrown up.

This picquet was very soon forced and driven in by a division of the 85th regiment, under Captain Schaw, of that regiment, forming the advanced guard, and whose mode of attack for the purpose was prompt and judicious to a degree.

Upon my arrival at the Orange Grove, I had an opportunity of reconnoitring, at about seven hundred yards, the enemy's position, which I found to be a very formidable redoubt on the bank of the river, with the right flank secured by an entrenchment extending back to a thick wood, and its line protected by an incessant fire of grape. Under such circumstances it seemed to me to afford the best prospect of success, to endeavour to turn his right at the wood; and I accordingly detached two divisions of the 85th, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, to effect that object, which he accomplished with his usual zeal and judgment, whilst one hundred sailors, under Captain Money, of the Royal Navy, who, I am sorry to say, was severely wounded, but whose conduct was particularly distinguished on the occasion, threatened the enemy's left, supported by the division of the 85th regiment, under Captain Schaw.

When these divisions had gained their proper position I deployed the column composed of two divisions of the 85th regiment, under Major Deshon, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently commend, and about one hundred men of the royal marines under

under Major Adair, also deserving of much commendation, and moved forward in line, to the attack of the centre of the intrenchment.

At first the enemy, confident in his own security, shewed a good countenance, and kept up a heavy fire, but the determination of the troops which I had the honour to command, to overcome all difficulties, compelled him to a rapid and disorderly flight, leaving in our possession his redoubts, batteries, and position, with 16 pieces of ordnance, and the colours of the New Orleans regiment of militia.

Of the ordnance taken, I enclose the specific return of Major Mitchell, of the royal artillery, who accompanied and afforded me much assistance, by his able directions of the firing of some rockets, it not having been found practicable in the first instance to bring over the artillery attached to his command.

I shall have the honour of sending you a return of the casualties that have occurred, as soon as it is possible to collect them, but I am happy to say they are extremely inconsiderable when the strength of the position, and the number of the enemy are considered, which our prisoners (about thirty in number) agree in stating from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, commanded by General Morgan.

I should be extremely wanting both in justice and in gratitude, were I not to request your particular notice of the Officers whose names I have mentioned, as well as of Major Blanchard, of the royal engineers, and Lieutenant Peddie, of the 27th regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, whose zeal and intelligence I found of the greatest service.

The wounded men are meeting with every degree of attention and humanity by the medical arrangements of Staff-Surgeon Baxter.

The enemy's camp is supplied with a great abundance

dance of provisions, and a very large store of all sorts of ammunition.

On moving to the attack, I received a wound, which shortly after my reaching the redoubt, occasioned me such pain and stiffness, that I have been obliged to give over the command of the troops on this side to Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, of the 85th light infantry; but as he has obtained some reinforcement, since the attack, of sailors and marines, and has taken the best precautions to cover and secure his position, I will be answerable, from my knowledge of his judgment and experience, that he will retain it, until your pleasure and further orders shall be communicated to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. THORNTON, Colonel,
Lieut.-Col. 85th Reg.

To Major-General the Honourable
Sir E. M. Pakenham, K. B. &c.

Extract from the Journal of the Movements of the Army employed on the Southern Coast of North America.

ON the evening of the 25th December 1814, Major-General Sir E. Pakenham arrived and assumed the command of the army.

On the 26th at day-light our batteries opened on the enemy's schooner, then lying on the opposite bank of the river, and which had occasionally cannonaded our line the two preceding days. The effect was such as soon to set her on fire, and at 9 A. M. she blew up. A ship armed with 16 long 24 pounders, which came down the day before to a position abreast of our advance, no sooner saw the fate of the schooner than she got under weigh, and ran up the river.

On

On the 27th at day-light the troops moved forward in two columns, driving in the enemy's piequets to within six miles of the town, where their main body was discovered strongly posted behind a canal, having a breast work in their front, the extent from right to left being about one thousand yards; their right rested on the Mississippi, and further protected by the armed ship moored in a position to enfilade our columns as they advanced; their left touched the wood. This wood extends in a parallel direction with the river, and is in general distant from it, one thousand to one thousand five hundred yards, the intermediate space is intersected by strong horizontal railings and a wet ditch or drain, and is principally planted with sugar canes. Considerable houses with large outbuildings and negro huts attached, are scattered at irregular distances along this tract.

The left column under Major-General Keane advanced along the main road to within about eight hundred yards of the enemy's right, when he opened from two guns upon the head of our column; upon this it was moved off the road to the right, under cover of some houses. The ship at the same time opened an enfilading fire upon our left, and kept up an incessant cannonade for above an hour. The columns were now deployed, and the line ordered to lie down, our right picquets touching the wood. The enemy cannonaded us from four guns in his line, and from the ship during the day, but with little effect. In the evening the troops were retired beyond reach of the enemy's guns, and directed to hut themselves. Ground was also marked out for a redoubt on our right flank, and the guns on our left covered from the enemy's fire.

From the 28th to the 31st every exertion was made to get up from the ships ten eighteen-pound, and four twenty-four pounder carronades, with the am-

ammunition and stores. These were brought up the canal in boats to within a quarter of a mile of the main road, and thence transported on carriages of the country or our own limbers, by the seamen, with incredible labour. The weather was fortunately fair, and the road consequently good.

The enemy, during this period, established two batteries of one gun each on the opposite bank of the river, and occasionally threw shot into our camp with some effect.

Four eighteen-pounders were placed in a battery formed with hogsheads of sugar on the main road, to fire upon the ship if she dropped down the river.

Preparations were also made to establish batteries, one of six eighteen-pounders to break the enemy's line, and of the four twenty-four-pounder carronades, and the field-gun and howitzers were to keep the fire of the enemy under, whilst the troops were to be moved forward to storm the works so soon as a practicable breach was effected.

On the night of the 31st December, working parties were employed in throwing up the batteries and getting in the guns. In this they were most materially assisted by the seamen under Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge; before day light the whole was completed, and the batteries ready to open.

The morning of the 1st January was foggy, and objects could not be discerned at any distance until nine o'clock, when our batteries opened. The enemy soon returned our fire, and a mutual cannonade took place; our batteries made little impression upon the enemy's parapet. The order for the assault was therefore not carried into effect. The troops remained in this advanced position, and orders were given to retire the guns in the night. The evening changed to wet, and the ground became in consequence so deep, that it required the exertions of the whole army as a working party, aided by the seamen, to retire the guns a short distance before

day

day light. The army then fell back to the position it occupied on the 31st.

(Signed) C. R. FORREST,
Assistant-Quarter-Master-Gen.

His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, off Chandeleur's Island, January 28, 1815.

My Lord,

AFTER maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast; from the 9th inst. it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that it was effected on the night of the 18th instant, and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the Bayone, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, fourteen miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne: the army remained in bivouac until the 27*th* instant, when the whole were re-embarked.

In stating the circumstances of this retreat to your Lordship, I shall confidently trust that you will see, that good order and discipline ever existed in this army, and that zeal for the service, and attention was ever conspicuous in officers of all ranks.

ranks. Your Lordship is already acquainted with the position the army occupied, its advanced post close up to the enemy's line, and the greater part of the army were exposed to the fire of his batteries, which was unremitting day and night since the 1st January, when the position in advance was taken up; the retreat was effected without being harassed in any degree by the enemy; all the sick and wounded (with the exception of eighty whom it was considered dangerous to remove), field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores of every description, which had been landed on a very large scale, were brought away, and nothing fell into the enemy's hands, excepting six iron eighteen-pounders, mounted on sea carriages, and two carronades which were in position on the left bank of the Mississippi; to bring them off at the moment the army was retiring was impossible, and to have done it previously would have exposed the whole force to any fire the enemy might have sent down the river. These batteries were of course destroyed, and the guns rendered perfectly unserviceable; only four men were reported absent next morning, and these, I suppose, must have been left behind and have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but when it is considered the troops were in perfect ignorance of the movement, until a fixed hour during the night, that the battalions were drawn off in succession, and that the picquets did not move off till half past three o'clock in the morning, and that the whole had to retire through the most difficult new made road, cut in marshy ground, impassable for a horse, and where, in many places, the men could only go in single files, and that the absence of men might be accounted for in so many ways, it would be rather a matter of surprise the number was so few.

An exchange of prisoners has been effected with

the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners, and wounded, that have fallen into their hands, has been kind and humane, I have every reason to believe.

However unsuccessful the termination of the late service, the army and navy have been employed upon, has turned out, it would be injustice not to point out how much praise is due to their exertions; ever since the 13th December, when the army began to move from the ships, the fatigue of disembarking and bringing up artillery and supplies from such a distance has been incessant, and I must add, that owing to the exertions of the navy, the army has never wanted provisions The labour and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th inst. when fifty boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which there were only 18 inches of water, and I am confident that Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who suggested the possibility of this operation, will be equally ready to admit this, as well as the hearty co-operation of the troops on all occasions.

From what has come under my own observation since I joined this army, and from official reports that have been made to me, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to individuals, who from their station have rendered themselves peculiarly conspicuous: Major Forrest, at the head of the Quarter Master General's department, I cannot say too much of; Lieutenants Evans and Peddie of the same, have been remarkable for their exertions and indefatigability: Sir John Tylden, who has acted in the field as Assistant Adjutant-General with me (Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin having been wounded on the 23d ult. though doing well, not as yet being permitted to take active service) has been very useful; on the night of the 7th, previous to the

the attack, Rear-Admiral Malcolm reports the great assistance he received from him in forwarding the boats into the Mississippi. Captain Wood of the 4th regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has filled that situation since the first disembarkation of the troops with zeal and attention.

During the action of the 8th instant the command of the 2d brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, 4th regiment; that of the 3d upon Colonel Hamilton, 5th West India regiment; and the reserve upon Colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers; to all these officers I feel much indebted for their services. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, royal artillery, has displayed his usual abilities and assiduity; he reports to me his general satisfaction of all the officers under his command, especially Major Munro, senior officer of the royal artillery previous to his arrival, and of the officers commanding companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, royal engineers, afforded me every assistance that could be expected from his known talents and experience; that service lost a very valuable and much esteemed Officer in Lieutenant Wright, who was killed when reconnoitring on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, of the 43d, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, 85th regiments, Field Officers of the picquets on the 18th, have great credit for the manner in which they withdrew the out-posts on the morning of the 19th, under the direction of Colonel Blakeney, royal fusileers.

I request in a particular manner to express how much this army is indebted to the attention and diligence of Mr. Robb, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals; he met the embarrassments of crowded hospitals, and their immediate removal, with such ex-

cellent arrangements, that the wounded were all brought off with every favourable circumstance, except such cases as would have rendered their removal dangerous.

Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, royal navy, who commanded a battalion of seamen, and who was attached to act with the troops, rendered the greatest service by his exertions in whatever way they were required; Colonel Dickson, royal artillery, particularly mentions how much he was indebted to him.

The conduct of the two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, latterly under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, previously of Major Mills, has been the admiration of every one, by the cheerfulness with which they have performed all descriptions of service. I must also mention the exertions of the royal staff corps under Major Todd, so reported by the Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Permit me to add the obligations I am under to my personal staff. Lieutenant the Honourable Edward Curzon, of the royal navy, who was selected as naval Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding Officer of the troops on their first disembarkation, each of whom have expressed the satisfaction they had in his appointment, to which I confidently add my own.

Major Smith, of the 95th regiment, now acting as Military Secretary, is so well known for his zeal and talents, that I can with great truth say that I think he possesses every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession.

I cannot conclude without expressing how much indebted the army is to Rear-Admiral Malcolm, who had the immediate charge of landing and re-embarking the troops; he remained on shore to the last.

last, and by his abilities and activity smoothed every difficulty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Major-General Commandant.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. Lieutenant Brydges and Cornet Hammond, with thirty-seven of the 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets: I have not been able to ascertain correctly, the particular circumstances.

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy near New Orleans, on the 23d and 24th December 1814.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file missing.

4th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

21st Foot—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

85th Foot—2 captains, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, missing.

93d Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—6 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed;

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total—4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 141 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

4th Foot—Captain Francis Johnstone, Lieutenant John Sutherland.

21st Foot—Captain William Conran.

85th Foot—Captains Charles Grey and Charles Harris.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, 28th Foot, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely, but not dangerously; Major Hooper, 87th Foot, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely (leg amputated); Lieutenant Delacy Evans, 3d Dragoons, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant James Christie, severely.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Moody, severely.

85th Foot—Captain James Knox, Lieutenants George Willings, Frederick Maunsell, and William Hickson, severely.

95th Foot—Captain William Hallen, Lieutenant Daniel Forbes, severely; Lieutenant W. J. G. Farmer, slightly.

Miss-

Missing.

85th Foot—Lieutenant William Walker, Ensign George Ashton.

95th Foot—Major Samuel Mitchell.

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 25th and 31st December 1814.

Royal Artillery—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot—4 rank and file wounded.

21st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

44th Foot—2 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

85th Foot—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 ensigns, 11 rank and file, wounded.

93d Foot—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st West India Regiment.—1 captain killed.

5th Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

1st West India Reg.—Captain Francis Collings.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant B. L. Poynter, slightly.
85th Foot—Ensign Sir Frederick Eden, Bart. severely (since dead); Ensign Thomas Ormsby, slightly.

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties between the 1st and 5th January 1815.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 12 rank and file wounded.
Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—1 lieutenant killed.
1st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
44th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
85th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 rank and file, wounded.
93d Foot—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.
95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file missing.
5th West India Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Alexander Ramsay.
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Peter Wright.
44th Foot—Lieutenant John Blakeney.

Wounded.

21st Foot—Lieutenant John Leavock, slightly.
85th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Charlton, severely; Lieutenant J. W. Boys, slightly.
93d Foot—Lieutenant Andrew Phaup, severely (since dead).

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Casualties on the 8th January 1815.

General Staff—1 major-general, 1 captain, killed; 2 major-generals, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, wounded.
Royal Artillery—5 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file wounded.
4th Foot—1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 222 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, missing.
7th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 38 rank rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.
21st Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains,

tains, 7 lieutenants; 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 217 rank and file, missing.

43d Foot—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 5 rank rank and file, missing.

44th Foot, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 149 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 76 rank and file, missing.

85th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

93 Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 348 rank and file, wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, missing.

95th Foot—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Navy—2 seamen killed; 1 captain, 18 seamen, wounded.

1st West India Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants; 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 16 rank ane file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

5th West India Regiment—1 serjeant wounded.

Total loss—1 major-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer 266 rank and file, killed; 2 major-generals, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 18 captains, 38 lieutenants, 9 en-

ensigns, 1 staff, 54 serjeants, 9 drummers, 1126 rank and file, wounded; 3 captains, 12 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 452 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

General Staff—Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, K. B. Commander of the Forces; Captain Thomas Wilkinson, 85th regiment, Major of Brigade.

4th Foot—Ensign William Crowe.

7th Foot—Major George King, Captain George Henry.

21st Foot—Major John Anthony Whittaker, Captain Robert Renny (Lieutenant-Colonel,) and Lieutenant Donald M'Donald.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Rowland Davies, Ensign M. M'Loskey.

93d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dale, Captain Thomas Hickins, and Captain Alexander Muirhead.

Wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Gibbs, severely (since dead); Major-General Keane, severely; Captain Henry Thomas Shaw (4th Foot, Brigade-Major), slightly; Lieutenant Delacy Evans (3d Dragoons, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General), severely.

4th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, slightly; Major A. D. Faunce (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain John Williamson (Major), severely; Captain Timothy Jones (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely (since dead); Captain John Wynn Fletcher, severely; Captain Robert Erskine, severely; Captain David S. Craig, slightly; Lieutenants Ellis Parnal Hopkins and Jeffery Salvin, slightly; Lieutenants William Henry

Henry Brooke, Benjamin Martin, and George Richardson, severely; Lieutenants Peter Boulby and G. H. Hearne, slightly; Lieutenants William Squire, Charles Henry Farrington, James Marshall, and Hendry Andrews, severely; Ensign Arthur Gerrard, slightly; Ensign Thomas Benwell, severely; Ensigns John S. Fernandez and Edward Newton, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant William Richardson, slightly.

7th Foot—Captain J. J. A. Mullins, slightly; Captain W. Edward Page, severely; Lieutenant Mathew Higgins, severely; Lieutenant Charles Lorentz, slightly.

21st Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson (Colonel), severely (not dangerously); Major Alexander James Ross, severely; Lieutenant John Waters, severely; Second Lieutenant Alexander Geddes, severely.

43d Foot—Lieutenant John Myricke, severely (left leg amputated); Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, severely.

44th Foot—Captain Henry Debbieg (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenant William Maclean, slightly; Lieutenants Robert Smith, Henry Brush, Richard Phelan, and William Jones, severely; Ensigns James White, B. L. Hayden, and John Donaldson, severely.

85th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Thornton (Colonel), severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant B. C. Urquhart, severely (not dangerously).

93d Foot—Captains Richard Ryan, P. O. K. Boulger, Alexander M'Kenzie, and Henry Ellis, severely; Lieutenants H. H. M'Lean, Richard Sparke, and David M'Pherson, slightly; Lieutenants Charles Gordon and John Hay, severely.

95th Foot—Captain James Travers, severely; Captain Nicholas Travers, slightly; Lieutenants John Reynolds, Sir John Ribton, John Gossett, W. Blackhouse, and Robert Barker, severely.

Royal

Royal Marines—Captain Gilbert Elliott, slightly; Lieutenants Henry Elliott and Charles Morgan, slightly.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Isles, severely; Lieutenants M'Donald and Morgan, severely; Ensign Millar, slightly; Ensign Pilkington, severely.

Royal Navy—Captain Money, of His Majesty's ship Trave, severely; Midshipman Mr. Woolcombe, Tonnant, severely.

93d Foot—Volunteer John Wilson, slightly.

Missing.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Edmund Field, severely wounded and taken prisoner.

21st Foot—Captain James M'Haffie (Major), Captain Archibald Kidd; Lieutenants James Stewart and Alexander Armstrong, taken prisoners; Lieutenant James Brady, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant John Leavock, taken prisoner; Lieutenant Ralph Carr, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant J. S. M. Fonblanque, taken prisoner; Second Lieutenant Peter Quin, wounded and taken prisoner.

43d Foot—Captain Robert Simpson, severely wounded and taken prisoner.

44th Foot—Lieutenant William Knight.

93d Foot—Lieutenants George Munro, John M'Donald, and Benjamin Graves, severely wounded; Volunteer B. Johnston.

FRED STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return

Return of Casualties between the 9th and 26th January 1815.

43d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

85th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

43d Foot—Lieutenant Edward D'Arcy, severely (both legs amputated).

FRED. STOVIN,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Ordnance taken from the Enemy by a Detachment of the Army acting on the Right Bank of the Mississippi, under the Command of Colonel Thornton.

Redoubt, Right Bank of the Mississippi, January 8, 1815.

1 brass ten-inch howitzer, 2 brass four-pounder field-pieces, 3 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 6 nine-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder carronade, not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed, "Taken at the surrender of York Town, 1781."

(Signed) J. MITCHELL,
Major, Captain Royal Artillery.

To Colonel Thornton, &c. &c. &c.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 9, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B., &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. were yesterday brought to this Office by the Honourable Captain William Henry Percy, late of His Majesty's ship Hermes.

Armide, off Isle au Chat, December
SIR, 16, 1814.

HAVING arrived at the anchorage off Chaudeleur Islands on the 8th instant, Captain Gordon, of the Seahorse (which ship, with the Armide and Sophie, I had sent on from off Pensacola to the anchorage within Isle au Vaisseau), reported to me that two gun-vessels of the enemy, apparently large size sloops, of very light draught of water, had fired at the Armide upon her way down, from within the chain of small islands that run parallel to the coast from Mobile towards Lac Borgne, and having afterwards joined three others cruising in the Lake, were then visible from his mast head.

The Bayon Catalan (or des Pecheurs) at the head of Lac Borgne, being the contemplated point of disembarkation, the distance from the inner anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayon full sixty miles, and our principal means of transport open boats, it became impossible that any movement of the troops could take place until this formidable flotilla was either captured or destroyed.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm joined me with the fleet upon the 11th instant; and upon the 12th I placed the launches, barges, and pinnaces of the squadron, with Captain Montressor, of the Manly, and Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, under the command

of

of Captain Lockyer, of the Sophie, and sent them into Lac Borgne, in pursuit of the enemy, while the frigates, troop-ships, and smaller vessels moved into the inmost anchorage, each vessel proceeding on until she took the ground.

After an arduous row of thirty-six hours Captain Lockyer had the good fortune to close with the flotilla, which he attacked with such judgment and determined bravery, that notwithstanding their formidable force, their advantage of a chosen position, and their studied and deliberate preparation, he succeeded in capturing the whole of these vessels, in so serviceable a state as to afford at once the most essential aid to the expedition.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair I refer their Lordships to the accompanying copy of Captain Lockyer's letter, detailing his proceedings, which, I am fully aware their Lordships will duly appreciate.

Captain Lockyer's conduct on this occasion, in which he has been severely wounded, and his long and active services as a commander justly entitling him to their Lordships protection, and finding it expedient to place this flotilla collectively upon the establishment of a thirty-six gun frigate, I have appointed him to the command thereof.

Captain Montresor, whom I have placed in the command of the gun vessels, until Captain Lockyer's wounds will admit of his serving, and Captain Roberts, whom I have before had occasion to mention to their Lordships, together with Lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts of the Tonnant, and the whole of the officers mentioned by Captain Lockyer, I trust will not fail to meet their Lordships' notice.

Our loss has been severe, particularly in officers, but considering that this successful enterprize has given us the command of Lac Borgne, and consi-

derably

derably reduced our deficiency of transports, the effort has answered my fullest expectations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Sophie, Cat Island Roads, Dec. 18, 1814.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that in pursuance of your orders, the boats of the squadron which you did me the honour to place under my command, were formed into three divisions (the first headed by myself, the second by Captain Montressor, of the Manly, and the third by Captain Roberts, of the Meteor), and proceeded on the night of the 12th instant from the frigate's anchorage, in quest of the enemy's flotilla.

After a very tedious row of thirty-six hours, during which the enemy attempted to escape from us, the wind fortunately obliged him to anchor off St. Joseph's Island, and nearing him on the morning of the 14th, I discovered his force to consist of five gun-vessels of the largest dimensions, which were moored in a line abreast, with springs on their cables, and boarding nettings triced up, evidently prepared for our reception.

Observing also, as we approached the flotilla, an armed sloop endeavouring to join them, Captain Roberts, who volunteered to take her with part of his division, succeeded in cutting her off and capturing her without much opposition.

About ten o'clock, having closed to within long gun-shot, I directed the boats to come to a grapnel, and the people to get their breakfasts; and as soon as they had finished we again took to our oars,

and pulling up to the enemy against a strong current, running at the rate of nearly three miles an hour, exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of round and grape, about noon I had the satisfaction of closing with the Commodore in the Seahorse's barge.

After several minutes obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of the officers and crew of this boat were either killed or wounded, myself amongst the latter, severely, we succeeded in boarding, and being seconded by the Seahorse's first barge, commanded by Mr. White, Midshipman, and aided by the boats of the Tonnant, commanded by Lieutenant Tatnell, we soon carried her, and turned her guns with good effect upon the remaining four.

During this time Captain Montresor's division was making every possible exertion to close with the enemy, and with the assistance of the other boats, then joined by Captain Roberts, in about five minutes we had possession of the whole of the flotilla.

I have to lament the loss of many of my brave and gallant companions, who gloriously fell in this attack; but considering the great strength of the enemy's vessels (whose force is underneath described) and their state of preparation, we have by no means suffered so severely as might have been expected.

I am under the greatest obligations to the officers, seamen, and marines, I had the honour to command on this occasion, to whose gallantry and exertions the service is indebted for the capture of these vessels; any comments of mine would fall short of the praise due to them: I am especially indebted to Captains Montresor and Roberts for their advice and assistance, they are entitled to more than I can say of them, and have my best thanks for the admirable style in which they

pushed

pushed on with their divisions to the capture of the remainder of the enemy's flotilla.

In an expedition of this kind, where so many were concerned, and so much personal exertion and bravery was displayed, I find it impossible to particularize every individual who distinguished himself, and deserves to be well spoken of, but I feel it my duty to mention those whose behaviour fell immediately under my own eye.

Lieutenant George Pratt, second of the Seahorse, who commanded that ship's boats, and was in the same boat with me, conducted himself to that admiration which I cannot sufficiently express; in his attempt to board the enemy he was several times severely wounded, and at last so dangerously, that I fear the service will be deprived of this gallant and promising young officer.

I cannot omit to mention also the conduct of Lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts, of the Tonnant, particularly the former, who, after having his boat sunk alongside, got into another, and gallantly pushed on to the attack of the remainder of the flotilla. Lieutenant Roberts was wounded in closing with the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) NICH. LOCKYER, Captain.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, and 4 swivels, with a complement of 45 men, Captain Jones, Commodore.

No. 2.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long thirty-two-pounder, 6 long six-pounders, 2 five-inch howitzers, and four swivels, with a complement of 45 men, Lieutenant M'Ives.

No. 3.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 long six-pounders, and 4 swivels, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 4.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 5.—Gun-Vessel, 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 4 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men

No. 6.—Armed Sloop, 1 long six-pounder, 2 twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of 20 men.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER, Captain.

A List of the Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, at the capture of the American Gun-Vessels near New Orleans.

TONNANT.

1 able seaman, 2 ordinary seaman, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 midshipmen, 4 able seamen, 4 ordinary, 2 landmen, 3 private marines, wounded.

NORGE.

1 quarter-master killed; 1 master's-mate, 4 able seamen, 3 ordinary seamen, 1 private marine, wounded.

BEDFORD.

1 seaman killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 master's-mate, 2 seamen, wounded.

ROYAL OAK.

1 seaman wounded.

RAMILLIES.

4 seamen killed; 9 seamen wounded.

ARMIDE.

1 seaman killed.

CYDNUS.

1 midshipman, 1 seaman, 2 private marines, wounded.

SEAHORSE.

1 midshipman, 1 volunteer of the 1st class, 1 able seaman, 1 ordinary seaman, 1 private marine, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 lieutenant of marines, 7 able seamen, 7 ordinary seamen, 1 landman, 4 privates marines, wounded.

TRAVE.

1 volunteer of the 1st class, one captain of the fore-top, killed; 1 private marine wounded.

SOPHIE.

1 captain wounded.

METEOR.

3 seamen wounded.

BELLE POULE.

2 seamen wounded.

GORGON.

1 master's-mate wounded.

A List of the Names of the Officers killed and wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships at the Capture of the American Gun-Vessels, near New Orleans.

Killed.

SEAHORSE.

T. W. Moore, Midshipman.
John Mills, volunteer of the 1st class.

TRAVE.

Henry Symons, volunteer of the 1st class.

Wounded.

TONNANT.

W. G. Roberts, Lieutenant, severely.
John O'Reilly, Midshipman, dangerously (since recovered).
Robert Uniacke, Midshipman (since dead).
Peter Drummond, Midshipman, dangerously (doing well).
George W. Cole, Midshipman, slightly.

NORGE.

Mark Pettet, master's-mate, severely.

BEDFORD.

John Franklin, Lieutenant, slightly.
H. G. Etough, Lieutenant, slightly.
James Hunter, master's-mate, slightly.

SEAHORSE.

G. Pratt, Lieutenant, since dead.
——— Pilkington, Midshipman, since dead.
G. W. White, Midshipman, severely.
James Uniacke, Lieutenant, Royal Marines, severely.

CYDNUS.

CYDNUS.

David M'Kenzie, Midshipman, slightly.

SOPHIE.

Nicholas Lockyer, Esq. Captain, severely.

GORGON.

John Sudbury, master's-mate, slightly.

A List of the Names of the Seamen and Private Marines killed and wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, at the Capture of the American Gun-Vessels near New Orleans.

TONNANT.

Killed.

Adam Anderson.
Robert Burt.
Thomas Waterson.

Wounded.

Edward Jones, able seaman, loss of an arm.
John Smith (2), able seaman, severely.
William Joseph, able seaman, slightly.
James Dawson, able seaman, slightly.
John Sullivan, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Nowland (2), ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Williams (5), ordinary seaman, slightly.
Andre Marnes, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Josh. Enright, landman, slightly.
John Keyser, landman, slightly.
Simon Mahoney, private marine, slightly.
Pr. M'Denott, private marine, slightly.
John Healey, private marine, slightly.

NORGE.

Killed.

John Smith.

Wounded.

Henry Sadler, able seaman, severely.
Samuel Lacey, ordinary seaman, severely.
Benjamin Holland, able ssaman, dangerously.
William Roberts, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Clark, able seaman, slightly.
John Webb, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Scott, able seaman, slightly.
Isaac Thomas, private marine, dangerously.

SEAHORSE.

Killed.

Robert Beatty.
William Salmon.
John Edwards.

Wounded.

Robert Buckland, able seaman, severely.
William Lenkett, able seaman, severely.
James Crosby, ordinary seaman, severely.
George Thompson, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Lundy, ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas White (2), ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas Fall, able seaman, slightly.
Peter Le Pege, able seaman, slightly.
Daniel Kenny, able seaman, slightly.
Adam Waters, able seaman, slightly.
Evan Griffiths, able seaman, slightly.
Thomas White (1), ordinary seaman, slightly.
William Forster, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Westcott, ordinary seaman, slightly.
George M'Pherson, landman, slightly.
George Benyman, private marine, severely.
John Buckham, private marine, dangerously.

Edward

Edward Lucas, private marine, severely.
Jos. Roe, private marine, slightly.

TRAVE.

Killed.

William Prattley.

Wounded.

John Evans, private marine, slightly.

BEDFORD.

Wounded.

William Stretton, private marine, severely.

CYDNUS.

Wounded.

John Whalen, private marine, severely.
John Blaney, private marine, severely.
Joseph Hamer, private marine, slightly.

METEOR.

Wounded.

Stephen Shire, able seaman, severely.
Lan. Clarke, able seaman, slightly.
William Wilcox, able seaman, slightly.

BELLE POULE.

Wounded.

Thomas Jones, able seaman, slightly.
Thomas Williams, able seaman, slightly.

ROYAL OAK.

Wounded.

John M'Carthy, able seaman, severely.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Rear-Admiral and Captain
of the Fleet.

Total

Total—3 midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant of marines, 3 master's-mates, 7 midshipmen, 50 seamen, 11 marines, wounded.

Grand Total—17 killed; 77 wounded. E. C.

Armide, off Isle au Chat, January
SIR, 18, 1815.

AN unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the enemy's lines near New Orleans on the 8th instant, having left me to deplore the fall of Major General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs; and deprived the service of the present assistance of Major-General Keane, who is severely wounded, I send the Plantagenet to England to convey a Dispatch from Major-General Lambert, upon whom the command of the army has devolved, and to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the operations of the combined forces since my arrival upon this coast.

The accompanying Letters, Nos. 163 and 169, of the 7th and 16th ultimo, will acquaint their Lordships of the proceedings of the squadron to the 15th December.

The great distance from the anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the Bayon Catalan, which from the best information we could gain appeared to offer the most secure, and was indeed the only unprotected spot whereat to effect a disembarkation, and our means, even with the addition of the captured enemy's gun vessels, only affording us transport for half the army, exclusive of the supplies that were required, it became necessary, in order to have support for the division that would first land, to assemble the whole at some intermediate position, from whence the second division could

could be re-embarked in vessels brought light into the Lake, as near the Bayon as might be practicable, and remain there until the boats could land the first division and return.

Upon the 16th therefore the advance, commanded by Colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, was put into the gun vessels and boats, and Captain Gordon of the Seahorse proceeded with them, and took post upon the Isle aux Poix, a small swampy spot at the mouth of the Pearl river, about thirty miles from the anchorage, and nearly the same distance from the Bayon, where Major-General Keane, Rear-Admiral Codrington, and myself joined them on the following day; meeting the gun vessels and boats returning to the shipping for troops, and supplies of stores and provisions.

The Honourable Captain Spencer, of the Carron, and Lieutenant Peddy, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, who were sent to reconnoitre the Bayon Catalan, now returned with a favourable report of its position for disembarking the army; having, with their guide, pulled up in a canoe to the head of the Bayon, a distance of eight miles, and landed within a mile and a half of the high road to, and about six miles below New Orleans, where they crossed the road without meeting with any interruption, or perceiving the least preparation on the part of the enemy.

The severe changes of the weather, from rain to fresh gales and hard frost, retarding the boats in their repeated passages to and from the shipping, it was not until the 21st that (leaving on board the greater part of the two black regimennts and the dragoons,) we could assemble troops and supplies sufficient to admit of our proceeding; and on that day we commenced the embarkation of the second division in the gun-vessels, such of the hired craft as could be brought into the Lakes, and the Anaconda,

conda, which by the greatest exertions had been got over the shoal passages.

On the 22d these vessels being filled with about two thousand four hundred men, the advance, consisting of about sixteen hundred, got into the boats, and at eleven o'clock the whole started, with a fair wind, to cross Lac Borgne. We had not, however, proceeded above two miles when the Anaconda grounded, and the hired craft and gun-vessels taking the ground in succession before they had got within ten miles of the Bayon; the advance pushed on, and at about midnight reached the entrance.

A picquet, which the enemy had taken the precaution to place there, being surprised and cut off, Major-General Keane, with Rear-Admiral Malcolm and the advance, moved up the Bayon, and having effected a landing at daybreak, in the course of the day was enabled to take up a position across the main road to New Orleans, between the river Mississipi and the Bayon.

In this situation, about an hour after sunset, and before the boats could return with the second division, an enemy's schooner of fourteen guns, and an armed ship of sixteen guns, having dropped down the Mississippi, the former commenced a brisk cannonading, which was followed up by an attack of the whole of the American army. Their troops were, however beaten back, and obliged to retire with considerable loss, and Major-General Keane advanced somewhat beyond his former position. As soon as the second division was brought up, the gun-vessels and boats returned for the remainder of the troops, the small-armed seamen and marines of the squadron, and such supplies as were required.

On the 25th, Major-General Sir E. Pakenham and Major-General Gibbs arrived at head-quarters, when the former took command of the army.

The

The schooner which had continued at intervals to annoy the troops having been burnt on the 27th by hot shot from our artillery, and the ship having warped farther up the river, the following day the General moved forward to within gun-shot of an entrenchment which the enemy had newly thrown up, extending across the cultivated ground from the Mississippi to an impassable swampy wood on his left, a distance of about one thousand yards.

It being thought necessary to bring heavy artillery against this work, and also against the ship which had cannonaded the army when advancing, guns were brought up from the shipping, and on the 1st instant batteries were opened; but our fire not having the desired effect, the attack was deferred until the arrival of the troops under Major-General Lambert, which were daily expected.

Major-General Lambert, in the Vengeur, with a convoy of transports, having on board the 7th and 43d regiments, reached the outer anchorage on the 1st, and this reinforcement was all brought up to the advance on the 6th instant, while preparations were making for a second attack, in the proposed plan for which, it was decided to throw a body of men across the river to gain possession of the enemy's guns on the right bank. For this purpose the canal by which we were enabled to conduct provisions and stores towards the camp, was widened and extended to the river, and about fifty barges, pinnaces, and cutters, having, in the day time of the 7th, been tracked under cover and unperceived, close up to the bank, at night the whole were dragged into the Mississippi, and placed under the command of Captain Roberts of the Meteor.

The boats having grounded in the Canal, a distance of three hundred and fifty yards from the river, and the bank being composed of wet clay

thrown

thrown out of the canal, it was not until nearly day-light that with the utmost possible exertions this service was completed.

The 85th regiment, with a division of seamen under Captain Money, and a division of marines under Major Adair, the whole amounting to about six hundred men, commanded by Colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, were embarked and landed on the right bank of the river without opposition, just after day-light; and the armed boats moving up the river as the troops advanced, this part of the operations succeeded perfectly; the enemy having been driven from every position, leaving behind him seventeen pieces of cannon.

The great loss however sustained by the principal attack having induced General Lambert to send orders to Colonel Thornton to retire, after spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, the whole were re-embarked and brought back, and the boats by a similar process of hard labour were again dragged into the canal, and from thence to the Bayon, conveying at the same time such of the wounded as it was thought requisite to send off to the ships.

Major-General Lambert having determined to withdraw the army, measures were taken to re-embark the whole of the sick and wounded, that it was possible to move, and the stores, ammunition, ordnance, &c. with such detachments of the army, seamen, and marines, as were not immediately wanted; in order that the remainder of the army may retire unincumbered, and the last division be furnished with sufficient means of transport.

This arrangement being in a forward state of execution, I quitted head quarters on the 14th instant, leaving Rear-Admiral Malcolm to conduct the naval part of the operations in that quarter, and I arrived at this anchorage on the 16th, where

I am

I am arranging for the reception of the army, and preparing the fleet for further operations.

I must in common with the nation lament the loss which the service has sustained by the death of Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, and Major-General Gibbs. Their great military qualities were justly estimated while living, and their zealous devotion to our country's welfare, will be cherished as an example to future generations.

In justice to the officers and men of the squadron under my command who have been employed upon this expedition, I cannot omit to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the laborious exertions and great privations which have been willingly and cheerfully borne, by every class, for a period of nearly six weeks.

From the 12th of December, when the boats proceeded to the attack of the enemy's gun-vessels, to the present time, but very few of the officers or men have ever slept one night on board their ships.

The whole of the army, with the principal part of its provisions, its stores, artillery, ammunition, and the numerous necessary appendages, have been all transported from the shipping to the head of the Bayon, a distance of seventy miles, chiefly in open boats, and are now re-embarking by the same process. The hardships, therefore, which the boats' crews have undergone, from their being kept day and night continually passing and repassing in the most changeable and severe weather, have rarely been equalled; and it has been highly honourable to both services, and most gratifying to myself, to observe the emulation and unanimity which has pervaded the whole.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm superintended the disembarkation of the army, and the various services per-

performed by the boats ; and it is a duty that I fulfil with much pleasure, assuring their Lordships that his zeal and exertions upon every occasion could not be surpassed by any one. I beg leave also to offer my testimony to the unwearied and cheerful assistance afforded to the Rear-Admiral by Captains Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Dashwood, and Gordon, and the several Captains and other officers. Rear-Admiral Codrington accompanied me throughout this service ; und I feel much indebted for his able advice and assistance.

Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, and the officers and seamen attached under his command, to the army, have conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Generals commanding. Sir Thomas Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the Captains and other officers employed under him, as named in his letter, (a copy of which is enclosed,) reporting their services. He particularly mentions Captain Money, of the Trave, who, I am much concerned to say, had both bones of his leg broken by a musket shot, advancing under a heavy fire to the attack of a battery that was afterwards carried. The conduct of Captain Money at Washington and near Baltimore, where he was employed with the army, having before occasioned my noticing him to their Lordships, I beg leave now to recommend him most strongly to their protection. The wound that he has received not affording him any probability of his being able to return to his duty for a considerable time, I have given him leave of absence to go to England ; and shall intrust to him my dispatches.

I have not yet received any official report from the Captain of the Nymphe, which ship with the vessels named in the margin,* were sent into

* Nymphe, Herald, Ætna, Meteor, Thistle, Pigmy.

the

the Missisippi to create a diversion in that quarter.

The bombs have been for some days past throwing shells into Fort Placquemain, but I fear without much effect.—I have sent to recall such of them as are not required for the blockade of the river.

I have, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters near New Orleans,
SIR, *12th Jan.* 1815.

THE conduct and the exertions of the officers and seamen which you did me the honour to place under my command to serve with the army on shore, having been such as to meet very general approbation, I feel it a duty I owe to them to make such known to you, and to particularize the exertions of Captains Money, Rogers, and Westphall.

I cannot sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of the zeal and activity of Lieutenant Scott, of the Tonnant, and Lieutenant Fletcher, of the Norge, who, on all occasions, have shewn themselves most deserving officers.

Captains Money and Rogers, who were detached across the river, again report the exertion and gallantry of Lieutenant Scott, and also of Mr. Woolcombe, Midshipman of His Majesty's ship Tonnant, who particularly distinguished themselves in leading their men under a heavy fire to the battery that was carried. It is with infinite regret I have to report the severe wound Captain Money received while on this service. To Lieu-

tenants Wroote, of the Royal Oak, and Franklin, of the Bedford, with the many other officers employed, every praise is due.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. TROUBRIDGE, Captain, commanding the seamen on shore.

The Hon. Vice-Admiral Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 11th, 1815.

No. VIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Jackson, of His Majesty's ship Lacedemonian, stating, that, on the 5th of October, the boats of that ship having been dispatched, under the directions of Lieutenant Maw, in pursuit of an enemy's convoy discovered passing through Cumberland and Jeykell Islands, succeeded in capturing one gun-vessel, carrying five guns, and thirty or forty men, with four merchant vessels, one of which was burnt, having grounded. Lieutenant Howes, of the royal marines, Mr. Chichester, Midshipman, and two men, were wounded; the enemy had one killed, four wounded, and several driven overboard.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 14th, 1815.

No. IX.

Admiralty-Office, March 14, 1815.

A List of Vessels captured, recaptured, or destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief on the North American Station, not before gazetted.

Ship Fanny, recaptured by the Sceptre, May 12, 1814.

American ship Julian, captured by the Borer, August 6, 1814.

Bark Annetta Catharina, of 2 guns, 12 men, and 212 tons, captured by the Asia, July 7, 1814.

American schooner Nancy, of 47 tons, captured by the Asia, July 19, 1814.

American sloop Unity, of 6 men and 50 tons, captured by the Asia, July 24, 1814.

American schooner Cromar, of 2 men and 13 tons, captured by the Asia, July 25, 1814.

American schooner Trio, of 3 men and 17 tons, captured by the Asia, August 12, 1814.

Ame-

American schooner Perseverance, of 4 men and 24 tons, captured by the Asia, August 12, 1814.

American schooner Hornet, of 65 tons, captured by the Asia, August 23, 1814.

American schooner Ex-Bashaw, of 40 tons, captured by the Bulwark; arrived at Halifax in July.

English schooner Nelly, of 141 tons, recaptured by the Bulwark; arrived at Halifax in July.

American schooner Thorn, of 8 men and 74 tons; captured by the Bulwark; arrived at Halifax in July.

Brig Tiger, of 180 tons, recaptured by the Bulwark; arrived at Halifax in July.

English ship Amazon, recaptured by the Bulwark, October 22, 1814.

American schooner Three Sisters, of 3 men and 79 tons, captured by the Nymphe, May 11, 1814.

American schooner Tartar, of 3 men and 10 tons; captured by the Nymphe, June 3, 1814.

American sloop Industry, of 3 men and 72 tons; captured by the Nymphe, June 6, 1814.

American schooner Bee, captured by the Nymphe; July 5, 1814.

American sloop Lark, of 2 men and 70 tons, captured by the Nymphe, July 7, 1814.

American schooner Defiance, of 4 men and 26 tons; captured by the Nymphe, August 1, 1814.

English ship Caledonia, of 11 men and 282 tons; recaptured by the Nymphe, September 22, 1814.

American schooner Delestines, of 5 men and 85 tons, captured by the Tenedos; arrived at Halifax in July.

American schooner Antelope, of 4 men and 80 tons, captured by the Tenedos; arrived at Halifax in July.

English brig Commerce, of 250 tons, recaptured by the Superb; arrived at Halifax in July.

American schooner Ranger, of 33 tons, captured by the Superb; arrived at Halifax in July.

American schooner Prudence, of 4 men and 17 tons, captured by the Acasta; arrived at Halifax in July.

American sloop Diana, of 69 tons, captured by the Acasta; arrived at Halifax in July.

American schooner Stephanie, captured by the Acasta, August 2, 1814.

American schooner Hazard, captured by the Acasta, same date.

American sloop Jane, captured by the Acasta, same date.

American sloop Delaware, captured by the Acasta, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by the squadron in the Chesapeake, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, July 19, 1814.

American schooner Lewin, captured by ditto, July 20, 1814.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Matilda, captured by ditto, July 23, 1814.

American schooner Prosperity, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Union, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Trimmer, captured by ditto, July 26, 1814.

American schooner Felicity, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Paintin Friend, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by ditto, same date.

Ame-

American schooner, name unknown, captured by the squadron in the Chesapeake, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, July 26, 1814.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by ditto, same date.

American sloop Julian, captured by ditto, July 17, 1814.

American schooner Buzi, captured by ditto, July 19, 1814.

American schooner Lucretia, captured by ditto, August 3, 1814.

American schooner Beggar, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Lorenzo, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Active, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Betsey, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner John, captured by ditto, August 7, 1814.

American schooner William, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Margaret, captured by ditto, same date.

American schooner Independence, captured by ditto, July 25, 1814.

American schooner Mira, captured by ditto, July 29, 1814.

Five American schooners, destroyed by ditto, in Slaughter's Creek, August 2, 1814.

American schooner Little Tom, captured by ditto, same date.

English ship Sir A. Ball. of 6 guns, 35 men, and 400 tons, recaptured by the Niemen, July 15, 1814.

American brig Enigheten, captured by the Niemen, August 7, 1814.

American schooner Tickler, of 6 men and 41 tons, captured by the Niemen, October 4, 1814.

Seventeen American schooners and sloops, from 15 to 60 tons, burnt, &c. by the Niemen, between the 9th of May and 4th of October 1814.

American sloop Fame, of 3 men and 48 tons, captured by the Spencer; arrived at Halifax in July.

Ship Helen, recaptured by the Wasp, August 16, 1814.

Brig Charlotte, recaptured by the Wasp, August 31, 1814.

Brig Alexander, recaptured by the Wasp, in September 1814.

American schooner Good Intent, of 3 men and 26 tons, captured by the Menelaus, August 18, 1814.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by the Menelaus, September 5, 1814.

Two American sloops, destroyed by the Menelaus, same date.

American sloop Eagle, of 3 men and 12 tons, captured by the Havannah, August 30, 1814.

American schooner, name unknown, captured by the Havannah, same date.

American schooner James, of 3 men and 52 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, August 8, 1814.

American schooner Santee, of 1 man and 44 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American sloop Blossom, of 5 men and 28 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American sloop Emily, of 1 gun, 9 men, and 67 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, August 11, 1814.

American schooner Dusty Miller, of 8 men and 56 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

Ame-

American schooner Polly and Sally, of 7 men and 81 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, August 14, 1814.

American schooner Sally Jasper, of 6 men and 39 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American schooner Eliza and Mary, of 1 man and 97 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American sloop Abby Ann, of 6 men and 90 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American sloop Hester, of 1 man and 67 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, August 20, 1814.

Schooner Santa Anna, of 7 men and 159 tons, from St. Domingo, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American schooner Resolution, of 6 men and 70 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

American packet boat Dolphin, of 11 men, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

English brig Temer, of 2 guns, 5 men, and 99 tons, recaptured by the Lacedemonian, August 23, 1814.

Ship Betsey, recaptured by the Pylades, September 19, 1814.

Brig Favourite, recaptured by the Alban, September 2, 1814.

Ship Amelia, recaptured by the Thracian, November 14, 1814.

Schooner Saucy Jack, jun. recaptured by the North Star, same date.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 14th, 1815.

No. X.

Foreign-Office, March 14, 1815.

THE Honourable Captain Maude, of His Majesty's ship Favourite, arrived at this Office at half past nine last night, being the bearer of the Ratification, by the President and Senate of the United States of America, of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between His Majesty and the said United States; on the 24th of December last; of which Treaty the following is a copy.

A TREATY *of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America; signed at Ghent, December* 24, 1814.

HIS Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the War which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity,

ciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty on His part has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincey Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; who after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease, as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which in the

the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respecrively belong.

Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made, in conformity with the Fourth Article of this Treaty.

No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as herein after-mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees north, to the latitude of 50 degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean, as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies; forty days for the

the North Seas, for the Baltie, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean, south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

ARTICLE III.

All prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this Treaty as herein after-mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas it was stipulated by the 2d Article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any "part of the shores of the United States, and "lying between lines to be drawn due east "from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, "between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East "Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the "Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting "ing such Islands as now are, or heretofore have "been within the limits of Nova Scotia;" And whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to His Bri-

Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally, to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.:—One Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswic, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two Contracting Parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive.

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Go-

Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide, ex parte, upon the said report alone; and His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State, to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north westernmost head of Connecticut River have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down

down aloug the middle of that river to the 45th degrce of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceeding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.— The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswic, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions; the said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annexed to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

AR-

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the "middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through "the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake "Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of "said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the "middle of said lake to the water communication "between that lake and Lake Superior;" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two Contracting Parties the several Islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of 1783. And both Parties

agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceeding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two Parties the several Islands lying in the lakes, water communications and rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularise the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake, of the woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing

or

or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VIII.

The several boards of two Commissioners, mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of His Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States who may be respectiveley appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two Contracting Parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expences attending the said Commissions, shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the

boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges which they may have enjoyed, or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And His Britannic Majesty engages on His part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

AR-

ARTICLE X.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the Contracting Parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) GAMBIER.
(L. S.) H. GOULBURN.
(L. S.) WM. ADAMS.
(L. S.) JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS.
(L. S.) J. A. BAYARD.
(L. S.) H. CLAY.
(L. S.) JON. RUSSELL.
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Ratifications of the above Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington, at eleven P. M. on the 17th ultimo.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 18th, 1815.

No. XI.

Admiralty-Office, March 18, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Dacres, of His Majesty's Ship Tiber, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K. C. B. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Tiber, at Sea,
March 9, 1815.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 8th of this month, lat. 46 deg. 24 min. north, long. 13 deg. 30 min. west, I fell in with, and, after a chace of eleven hours, captured the American privateer Leo, of seven guns and ninety-three men, Mr. J. Hewes, commander; she is a very fine vessel of her class, copper-bottomed and fastened, and two hundred and twenty tons burthen, from L'Orient about three weeks, and had the day before burnt an English sloop, from St. Michaels, and was going to cruize off the Rock of Lisbon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAS. R. DACRES, Capt.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 21st, 1815.

No. XII.

Admiralty-Office, March 21, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Epworth, of His Majesty's Ship Bulwark, addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Bulwark, at Sea,
SIR, *January* 22, 1815.

AFTER a chace of ten hours, I have captured the American schooner privateer Tomahawk, Philip Besson, Master, of two hundred and two tons, with nine guns, one a twenty-four-pounder on a circular carriage, and eighty-four men, belonging to Baltimore. She is two days from Boston, and has not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. P. EPWORTH, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 28th, 1815.

No. XIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1815.

THE Honourable Rear-Admiral Fleming has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Wise, of His Majesty's ship Granicus, giving an account of his having, on the 5th ultimo, captured the American privateer brig George Little, of eight guns and fifty-eight men.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1815.

CAPTAIN LENNOCK, of His Majesty's ship Esk, has, in a letter to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Madeira the 20th of last month, reported that, on the same day, he had captured the American schooner privateer Sine qua non, of seven guns and eighty-one men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 1st, 1815.

No. XIV.

Whitehall, April 1, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Clancarty, one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress at Vienna, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 8th, 1815.

No. XV.

Admiralty-Office, April 8, 1815.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sir Philip Charles Durham has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's sloop Barbadoes, giving an account of his having on the 11th of January, captured the American privateer schooner Fox, of seven guns and seventy-two men, out twelve days from Wilmington without making any capture.

Whitehall, April 7, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Most Honourable Military Order:

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Abercromby,

cromby, vice Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart (Comte of Maida), deceased.

Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, vice Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, deceased.

His Royal Highness hath been also pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers to be Knights Commanders of the said Order:

Lieutenant-General Moore Disney, vice Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Abercromby.

Major-General William Inglis, vice Major-General Sir Samuel Gibbs, deceased.

Major-General James Lyon, vice Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased, in pursuance of His Majesty's ordinance of the 6th of January last, announced in the Gazette of the 10th of that month, to appoint the following Officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order, viz.

Lieutenant-General John Macdonald.
Major-General Robert Blair.
Major-General George Wood.
Major-General Hector Maclean.
Major-General Thomas Dallas.
Major-General John Chalmers.
Major-General John Horsford.
Major-General Henry White.
Major-General Gabriel Martindell.
Major-General George Sackville Browne.
Major-General George Holmes.
Major-General David Ochterlony.
Colonel Sir John Malcolm.
Colonel Augustus Floyer.
Colonel Robert Barclay.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 15th, 1815.

No. XVI.

Admiralty-Office, April 15, 1815.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, off Mobile Bay, the 14th February 1815.

IT being the intention of Major-General Lambert and myself to have attacked Mobile, and finding the entrance into the bay so guarded by Fort Boyer, as to render it unsafe to attempt forcing a passage with the smaller ships of war, the Major-General and myself thought it advisable to attack the fort by land; and on the 7th a detachment of ships, under the command of Captain Ricketts, of the Vengeur, effected a landing of the troops intended for this service about three miles to the eastward of the fort, which was immediately invested, and our trenches, in the course of forty-eight hours, pushed to within pistol-shot of the enemy's works.

The batteries being completed upon the 11th, the fort was summoned, when the officer commanding

ing it, seeing the impossibility of effecting any good by further resistance, agreed to surrender upon the terms proposed to him by Major-General Lambert (a copy of the capitulation is inclosed), and on the following day the garrison, consisting of about three hundred and sixty-six soldiers of the enemy's 2d regiment of infantry and artillery, marched out and grounded their arms, and were embarked on board the ships of the squadron.

The fort was found to be in a complete state of repair, having twenty-two guns mounted, and being amply provided with ammunition. To Captain Ricketts, and to the Honourable Captain Spencer, who commanded the seamen landed with the army, I am indebted for their zeal and exertions in landing and transporting the cannon and supplies, by which the fort was so speedily reduced.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION *agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Major-General Lambert, for the Surrender of Fort Boyer, on Mobile-Point.*

February 11, 1815.

Art. I. That the fort shall be surrendered to the army of His Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military store.

Art. II. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war; the troops to march out with their colours flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis, the officers retaining their swords; and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval Commander in Chief shall appoint.

Art. III. All private property to be respected.

Art. IV. That a communication shall be made of the

the same immediately to the commanding officer of the 7th military district of the United States, and every endeavour made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

Art. V. That the garrison of the United States remain in the Fort, until twelve o'clock to morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o'clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time; an officer of each service remaining at the head-quarters of each Commander, until the fulfilment of these articles.

Agreed, on the part of the Royal Navy,

(Signed) T. R. RICKETTS, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Vengeur.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major and Military Secretary.

(Signed) R. CHAMBERLAIN, Captain of the 2d Regiment United States Infantry.

Approved,

(Signed) ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

(Signed) W. LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel 2d Infantry, Commanding.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, April 13, 1815.

An Account of American Vessels captured, &c. by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Sir Philip Charles Durham, K C. B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island Station, not before gazetted.

Ship Invincible, of 16 guns, 60 men, and 362 tons, captured by the Armide (Endymion and Pique in company), August 16, 1814.

Schooner Earl, of 5 men and 70 tons, captured by the Fairy, August 21, 1814.

Schooner, name unknown, picked up at sea by the Barbadoes, September 9, 1814.

Schooner Commodore Decatur, of 7 men and 67 tons, captured by the Barbadoes, October 6, 1814.

Schooner Commodore Decatur, captured by the Fairy, October 30, 1814.

Schooner Clio, of 6 men and 36 tons, captured by the Barrossa, November 13, 1814.

Schooner High Flyer, of 1 gun, 17 men, and 135 tons, captured by the Barrossa, November 14, 1814.

Schooner Dolphin, of 1 gun, 20 men, and 62 tons, captured by the Columbia, December 4, 1814.

Schooner Hero, of 1 gun, 9 men, and 120 tons, captured by the Pique, December 10, 1814.

Schooner Gallant Hull, of 10 men and 79 tons, captured by the Barrosa and Barbadoes, December 26, 1814.

Schooner Mary, of 2 guns, 13 men, and 136 tons, captured by the Pique, January 15, 1815.

Schooner Whalebone, of 12 men and 128 tons, captured by the Espiegle, January 25, 1815.

(Signed) P. C. DURHAM,
Rear-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

Carlton-

Carlton-House, April 12, 1815.

CEREMONIAL *of the Investiture of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, and His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and of Admirals Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. Lord Radstock, and Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Lieutenant-Generals the Earl of Uxbridge, Sir Harry Calvert, and Sir William Henry Clinton, Admiral Sir George Montagu, and Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, with the Ensigns of Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

THE Knights Grand Crosses and the Officers of the Order, attending in their mantles, collars, &c. proceeded into the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was habited in the mantle and wore the collar of the Order, in the following manner:

The Gentleman Usher of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the scarlet rod.

The Deputy Register and Secretary, in the mantle, chains, and badges of those offices.

Deputy Bath King of Arms, in the mantle, chain, and badge, with the sceptre of Bath; bearing the ribbands and badges of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion.

The Genealogist, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

Lord Combermere.	Sir Edward Paget.
Sir Samuel Auchmuty.	Lord Lynedoch.
Sir Brent Spencer.	Sir George Beckwith.
Sir Rich. J. Strachan.	Sir J. F. Cradock.
Sir Alured Clarke.	Viscount Keith.

Lord

Lord Henley.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order.

Then, by the Prince Regent's command, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was introduced into the presence between Sir Edward Paget and Lord Combermere, the two Junior Knights Grand Crosses present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Senior Knight Grand Cross, received, thereupon, the ribband and badge from Deputy Bath and presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to put the same over the right shoulder of the Duke of Clarence: His Royal Highness, rising, kissed the Prince Regent's hand; and, having received the star of the Order from His Royal Highness, withdrew.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and His Highness the Duke of Gloucester were, in like manner, severally introduced and invested.

Then Admiral Sir Richard Onslow was introduced with like ceremony, and, he kneeling, the sword of state was delivered to the Prince Regent by Lord Henley, the Second Knight Grand Cross in seniority present; and His Royal Highness therewith conferred the honour of Knighthood upon the Admiral.

The Prince Regent thereupon invested him with the ribband and badge: and Sir Richard Onslow having kissed the Prince Regent's hand, and received from His Royal Highness the star of the Order, withdrew.

Admiral Lord Radstock was then introduced, knighted and invested, with the same ceremonies.

Then Admiral Sir Roger Curtis (already a Knight) was invested with the ensigns of the Order.

Lieutenant-Generals the Earl of Uxbridge, Sir

Harry Calvert, and Sir William Henry Clinton, Admiral Sir George Montagu, and Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville were severally introduced, knighted and invested.

The Knights Grand Crosses being then called over, a procession was made into the Great Council Chamber, where the Knights Grand Crosses and the Officers of the Order formed a line, through which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and the Officers of the Royal Household, proceeded to the throne for the purpose of receiving and investing the Knights Commanders of the Order, the ceremonial of which will appear in the Gazette of Tuesday next.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 18th, 1815.

No. XVII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 17, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Head-Quarters, Isle Dauphine,
MY LORD, *February* 14, 1815.

MY dispatch dated January 29th, will have informed your Lordship of the re-embarkation of this force, which was completed on the 30th: the weather came on so bad on that night, and continued so until the 5th February, that no communication could be held with the ships at the inner anchorage, a distance of about seventeen miles.

It being agreed between Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself that operations should be carried towards Mobile, it was decided that a

force should be sent against Fort Bowyer, situated on the eastern point of the entrance of the bay, and from every information that could be obtained, it was considered a brigade would be sufficient for this object, with a respectable force of artillery. I ordered the 2d brigade, composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, for this service, together with such means in the engineer and artillery department, as the Chief and Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery might think expedient. The remainder of the force had orders to disembark on Isle Dauphine, and encamp; and Major-General Keane, whom I am truly happy to say has returned to his duty, superintended this arrangement.

The weather being favourable on the 7th for landing to the eastward of Mobile Point, the ships destined to move on that service sailed under the command of Captain Ricketts, of the Vengeur, but did not arrive in sufficient time that evening to do more than determine the place of disembarkation, which was about three miles from Fort Bowyer.

At daylight the next morning the troops got into the boats, and six hundred men were landed, under Lieut.-Colonel Debbeig, of the 44th, without opposition, who immediately threw out the light companies, under Lieut. Bennet, of the 4th regiment, to cover the landing of the brigade. Upon the whole being disembarked, a disposition was made to move on towards the fort, covered by the light companies. The enemy was not seen until about twelve hundred yards in front of their work: they gradually fell back, and no firing took place, until the whole had retired into the fort, and our advance had pushed on nearly to within three hundred yards. Having reconnoitred the fort with Lieut.-Colonels Burgoyne and Dickson, we were decidedly of opinion, that the work was only formidable against an assault; that batteries being

once

once established, it must speedily fall. Every exertion was made by the navy to land provisions, and the necessary equipment of a battering train and engineers stores. We broke ground on the night of the 8th, and advanced a firing party to within one hundred yards of the fort during the night. The position of the batteries being decided upon the next day, they were ready to receive their guns on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th the fire of a battery of four eighteen-pounders on the left, and two eight-inch howitzers on the right, each at about one hundred yards distance, two six-pounders at about three hundred yards, and eight small cohorns advantageously placed on the right, with intervals between one hundred and two hundred yards, all furnished to keep up an incessant fire for two days, were prepared to open. Preparatory to commencing, I summoned the fort, allowing the commanding officer half an hour for his decision upon such terms as were proposed. Finding he was inclined to consider them, I prolonged the period at his request, and at three o'clock the fort was given up to a British guard, and British colours hoisted; the terms being signed by Major Smith, military secretary, and Captain Ricketts, R. N. and finally approved of by the Vice-Admiral and myself, which I have the honour to inclose. I am happy to say our loss has not been very great; and we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to the efficient means attached to this force. Had we been obliged to resort to any other mode of attack, the fall could not have been looked for under such favourable circumstances.

We have certain information of a force having been sent from Mobile, and disembarked about twelve miles off, in the night of the 10th, to attempt its relief; two schooners with provisions

and an intercepted letter fell into our hands, taken by Captain Price, R. N. stationed in the bay.

I cannot close this dispatch without naming to your Lordship again, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Royal Artillery, and Burgoyne, Royal Engineers, who displayed their usual zeal and abilities; and Lieutenant Bennett, of the 4th, who commanded the light companies and pushed up close to the enemy's works.

Captain Honourable R. Spencer, R. N. who had been placed with a detachment of seamen under my orders, greatly facilitated the service in every way by his exertions.

From Captain Ricketts, of the R. N. who was charged with the landing and disposition of the naval force, I received every assistance.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT, Major-General, commanding.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

[For the Articles of Capitulation see the Gazette of Saturday last.]

Fort Boyer, February 14, 1815.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores captured from the Enemy in this Place on the 12*th instant.*

1 twenty-four-pounder, 2 nine-pounders, outside the fort.

Guns.

Iron—3 thirty-two-pounders, 8 twenty-four-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders.

Brass—1 four-pounder.

Mortar—1 eight-inch.

Howitzer—1 five and half-inch.

Shot.

Shot.

Thirty-two-pounder—856 round, 64 grape, 11 case.
Twenty-four-pounder—851 round, 176 bar, 246 grape, 84 case.
Twelve-pounder—535 round, 74 grape, 439 case.
Nine-pounder—781 round, 208 grape, 129 case.
Six-pounder—15 round, 75 bar, 13 case.
Four-pounder—291 round, 38 grape, 147 case.

Shells—25 eight-inch, 74 five and half-inch.
183 hand grenades.
5519 pounds of powder.
1 triangle gin, complete.
16,976 musket-ball cartridges.
500 musket-flints.
351 muskets, complete with accoutrements.

(Signed) JAS. PERCIVAL,
Ass. Comy. Royal Artillery.

(Signed) A. DICKSON,
Lieut. Col. Comg. Royal Artillery.

Return of Casualties in the Army under the Command of Major-General Lambert, employed before Fort Boyer, between the 8th and 12th February 1815.

Royal Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file wounded.
4th Foot—8 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.
21st Foot—2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
44th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Total—4 killed; 27 wounded.

(Signed) J. STOVEN, D. A. G.

Return of the American Garrison of Fort Boyer, which surrendered to the Force under Major-General Lambert, 11th February 1815.

1 field-officer, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 staff, 16 serjeants, 16 drummers, 327 rank and file, 20 women, 16 children, 3 servants, not soldiers.

(Signed) FRED. STOVEN, D. A. A. G.

Admiralty-Office, April 18, 1815.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sir Philip Charles Durham has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's sloop Barbadoes, giving an account of his having, on the 8th of last month, captured the American privateer brig Avon, pierced for twenty-two guns, and having on board three long twenty-four-pounders and eleven long nine-pounders, and one hundred and twenty-nine men, after a short action, in which the privateer had ten men killed and wounded, and the Barbadoes one officer (Lieutenant West) and three men wounded.

Carlton-House, April 12, 1815.

CEREMONIAL *of the Investiture of the Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

The Knights Grand Crosses having been invested, a procession was made into the Great Council Chamber, where the Knights Grand Crosses and the Officers of the Order formed a line, through which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and the Officers of the Royal Household, proceeded to the Throne.

Then, by the command of the Prince Regent, Admirals the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, and Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. were conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler, the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders, bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion, two ribbands, badges, and stars of the Second Class of the Order.

The Sword of State was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent by Lord Henley, the Second Knight Grand Cross in seniority present, and Lord Gambier and Sir Charles Morice Pole, kneeling, were knighted therewith, after which they had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of York and of Albany, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, received from the Officer of Arms the ribbands and badges, and presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Lord Gambier and Sir Charles Morice Pole with the same. The two Knights Commanders having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, received their stars from His Royal Highness and retired.

The

The following Officers were then introduced in a similar manner, and were severally knighted and invested by the Prince Regent with the same ceremonies:

Admiral Lord Gambier.
Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart.
Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed.
* Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart.
Admiral Sir John Knight.
Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough.
Admiral Sir George Campbell.
Vice-Admiral Sir George Murray.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Sutton.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Essington.
* Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.
* Vice-Admiral Sir George Martin.
Vice-Admiral Honourable Sir Robert Stopford.
Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley.
Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Craufurd Ferguson.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Warde.
* Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.
* Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas B. Thompson, Bart.
Lieutenant-General Sir William Houstoun.
Lieutenant-General Honourable Sir William Lumley.
Lieutenant-General Sir Wroth Palmer Acland.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Frederick Campbell.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hargood.
Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom.
Vice-Admiral Sir Lawrence William Halsted.
* Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Arthur Kaye Legge.
Major-General Sir Alan Cameron.
Major-General Sir Henry Fane.
Major-General Sir George Anson.
Major-General Sir Kenneth Alexander Howard.

Rear-

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle.
Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart.
Major-General Sir Henry Bell.
Major-General Sir William Anson.
Major-General Sir Edward Howorth.
Major-General Honourable Sir Edward Stopford.
Major-General Sir George Townshend Walker.
Rear-Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell.
Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope.
Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk.
Rear-Admiral Sir James Nicoll Morris.
Major-General Sir James Kempt.
Major-General Sir William Henry Pringle.
Rear-Admiral Lord Henry Paulett.
Rear-Admiral Sir Graham Moore.
Rear-Admiral Sir Henry William Bayntun.
Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.
Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Lee.
Major-General Hon. Sir William Ponsonby.
Major-General Sir John Byng.
Major-General Sir Denis Pack.
Major-General Lord Robert Edward Somerset.
Major-General Sir James Willoughby Gordon.
Rear-Admiral Sir William Hotham.
* Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.
Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Hotham.
* Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham.
Major-General Hon. Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan.
Major-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury.
Major-General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian.
Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Linsingen, Honorary Knight Commander.
Lieutenant-General Sir Moore Disney.
Major-General Sir William Inglis.
Major-General Sir Hector Maclean.
Major-General Sir Thomas Dallas.
Major-General Sir Henry White.
Major-General Sir George Sackville Browne.

Those

Those Officers, to whose names this mark (*) is prefixed, were not knighted by the Prince Regent, having already had that honour conferred upon them.

This ceremony being concluded, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, preceded by the Knights Grand Crosses, the Knights Commanders, and the Officers of the Order, proceeded to the Levee-Room, where the following Officers in the Army and Navy, Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order, were respectively conducted to His Royal Highness by Sir George Nayler, when the Prince Regent was pleased to confer upon them the honour of Knighthood; after which the procession returned to the Royal Closet:

Captain Sir John Talbot, R. N.
Colonel Sir John Elley.
Colonel Sir Charles P. Belson.
Colonel Sir George Ridout Bingham.
Colonel Sir Haylet Framingham.
Colonel Sir Andrew F. Barnard.
Colonel Sir William Robe.
Colonel Sir John M'Lean.
Colonel Sir Richard Downes Jackson.
Colonel Sir Colin Campbell.
Colonel Sir Henry F. Bouverie.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Douglas.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry William Carr.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Broke.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John May.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gomm.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Augustus Frazer.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maxwell Grant.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Dyer.

Carlton-

Carlton-House, April 13, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to invest Major-General Sir Henry Torrens with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent Major-General Sir Henry Torrens was conducted to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the Second Class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent by General the Earl of Harrington, and Sir Henry Torrens, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then General Sir William Keppel, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Henry Torrens with the same. The Major-General having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

MEMORANDUM.

It is the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that such Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath as shall not have undergone the due ceremonial of investiture, shall wear the appropriate ribband and badge only, and shall not bear the star of the Second Class, until they shall have been so invested.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 22d, 1815.

No. XVIII.

Admiralty-Office, April 22, 1815.

THE Honourable Rear-Admiral Fleming has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of His Majesty's ship Volontaire, giving an account of his having, on the 4th of last month, captured the American letter of marque brig Aspasia, of three guns and twenty-five men.

Carlton-House, April 20, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Vice-Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, Major-General Sir Charles Wale, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Vice-Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey was conducted, with the usual

usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent by Admiral the Lord Viscount Keith, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, and Sir Eliab Harvey, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of York and of Albany, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Eliab Harvey with the same. The Vice-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

Major-General Sir Charles Wale, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant were severally introduced, knighted, and invested with the same ceremonies.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 29th, 1815.

No. XIX.

Admiralty-Office, April 29, 1815.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sir Philip Charles Durham has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's sloop Barbadoes, giving an account of his having, on the 15th of February, captured off St. Bartholomew the American letter of marque brigantine Vidette, of three guns and thirty men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 9th, 1815.

No. XX.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq the undermentioned letters, which the Vice-Admiral had received from Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

Two letters, dated on board the Albion, in the Chesapeak, the 12th of December, transmit reports received by Sir George Cockburn from Captain Barrie, of His Majesty's ship Dragon, dated in the Chesapeak the 31st of October and 7th of December 1814.

The former incloses a letter from Captain Alexander, of His Majesty's bomb-vessel Devastation, stating, that having landed with about two hundred seamen, and marines at Parker's Point, to procure cattle, he was attacked by an enemy's force of one hundred and fourteen cavalry and one thousand infantry, with five field-pieces, which, by the good conduct of the detachment under the Cap-

tain's orders, he repulsed, taking two prisoners and twenty horses; and afterwards re-embarked without loss.

The latter reports Captain Barrie's proceedings in the Rappahanock River, conducted principally with a view to compel the enemy to re-assemble his militia, and to harass his troops, by keeping them constantly on the alert.

The town of Tappahanock was taken possession of on the 29th of November, having been evacuated by the force which the enemy had drawn out to defend it, and which was afterwards driven from a position it took up on a hill; a stand of colours, with some arms, ammunition, and baggage, were found in the town, left behind by the enemy in his hasty retreat, and some flour and tobacco were embarked in our vessels.

On the 4th of December Captain Barrie landed with a detachment of seamen, marines, and soldiers, at Rappahanock, and learning that the enemy had assembled a force of six hundred men at Farnham Church, about seven miles from the place of landing, he proceeded thither, and attacking the enemy in a strong position he had taken up, drove him into the woods, with the loss of a field-piece, and several killed and wounded, and released several negroes, who were found confined in the woods; in the performance of which services not a man was hurt on our side.

A letter from Sir George Cockburn to Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated at Cumberland Island the 27th of January, incloses a report from Captain Somerville, of His Majesty's ship Rota, with one to the latter from Captain Barrie, of the Dragon, stating that with detachments of troops and marines placed under Captain Barrie's orders, he, on the 11th of the said month, took possession, without opposition, of the abovementioned island; and

passing

passing over to the main land in Georgia, on the 13th, with such troops as were not required to keep possession of the island, landed at a small distance from Point Petre, and after a smart skirmish with a party of the enemy, who were quickly driven from their post in a jungle on the way, took possession of the fort on Point Petre without further opposition, and afterwards of the tower of Saint Mary's In the skirmish the British had one killed and three wounded: the enemy had a Captain and Lieutenant severely wounded, and between fifteen and twenty rank and file killed or wounded.

Sir George Cockburn further states, that Captain Ross, of the Albion, was sent up St. Mary's River, with some armed boats, to bring down such vessels as might be found there, and returned with a large ship loaded with timber, and the Countess of Harcourt, Indiaman, which had been captured by an American privateer; and that having embarked all the produce collected at St. Mary's in the vessels taken there, and blown up the fort at Point Petre, and destroyed the guns, &c. that were not deemed fit to bring away, the troops returned without interruption from the enemy to Cumberland Island. The enemy had assembled troops at Jefferson, but did not shew himself nearer in any force, though occasional skirmishing parties hovered about the British posts.

With two other letters, dated at Cumberland Island the 17th and 27th of February, Sir George Cockburn transmits to the Vice-Admiral reports addressed to him by Captain Ramsay, of His Majesty's ship Regulus, and Captain Phillott, of His Majesty's sloop Primrose.

The former states his having, with a detachment of seamen and marines, taken possession of Frederica, on Simon's Island, and, after remaining there some days, returned to Cumberland Island with such merchandise as he had found on the

former island, and a number of negroes who had joined him there.

The latter reports his proceedings in St. Mary's River with a division of armed boats, sent with a view to surprise a detachment of the enemy. The boats had proceeded a considerable distance up the river, when they were unexpectedly attacked from the Spanish side: the enemy's fire was silenced by that from the boats; but a consideration of the narrowness of the river, with a number of commanding heights and houses in their rear, obliged Captain Phillott to determine on returning, which was executed with the greatest coolness and order, though exposed to the enemy's fire on both sides of the river, by which three men were killed and fifteen wounded, including amongst the latter, Captain Phillott, Captain Bartholomew, of the Erebus, Lieutenant Fraser, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. James Everingham and Mr. J. H. Peel, Midshipmen, of the Albion.

In transmitting these dispatches Sir Alexander Cochrane expresses his satisfaction at the zeal, exertions, and ability, manifested by Sir George Cockburne, and by Captains Somerville and Barrie, and the other Officers under the Rear-Admiral's directions, employed on the several occasions referred to.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's ship Leander, dated the 12th of March, stating that a variety of untoward circumstances had prevented him from coming up with the American ship Constitution, of which, with His Majesty's late ships Levant and Cyane, he got sight of off Porto Praya on the 11th of the said month; but

but that he had succeeded in recapturing the Levant, which had been taken by the Constitution on the 20th of February, off Porto Santo.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Nourse, of His Majesty's ship Severn, giving an account of his having, on the 20th of December, captured the American letter of marque schooner Banyer, of four guns and thirty-one men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 16th, 1815.

No. XXI.

Admiralty-Office, May 16, 1815.

List of American Vessels captured or destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief on the North American Station, not before gazetted.

Schooner Tickler, of 3 men and 40 tons, captured by the Loire and Niemen, October 24, 1814.

Brigantine Black Swan, of 2 guns, 19 men, and 140 tons, captured by the Maidstone, October 31, 1814.

Sloop Lively, of 45 tons, captured by the St. Lawrence, November 4, 1814.

Schooner Saucy Jack, captured by the Saracen, same date.

Schooner William, of 100 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian.

Sloop Nancy, of 47 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian.

Sloop Diana, of 56 tons, captured by the Lacedemonian.

Sloop

Sloop Harris, of 11 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Sloop Catherine and Eliza, of 2 men and 10 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Sloop Eliza, of 60 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Sloop Hermit, of 86 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Schooner Margaret, of 79 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Schooner Harriet and Ann, of 90 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Sloop Discovery, of 12 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

Schooner Friendship, of 70 tons, captured by the Primrose and St. Lawrence.

(The eleven preceding vessels captured between the 9th and 30th November 1814.)

Sloop Lady Washington, of 8 men and 70 tons, captured by the Pactolus, November 22, 1814.

Brig Amicus, of 2 guns, 8 men, and 158 tons, captured by the Pactolus, November 26, 1814.

Schooner Little John, of 30 tons, captured by the Dispatch, October 20, 1814.

Ship Adolphus, of 4 men and 79 tons, captured by the Dispatch, December 12, 1814.

Ship Friendship, of 30 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Ship Sally Ann, of 30 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Ship Saucy Jack, of 88 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Ship William and Henry, of 90 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Ship Liberty, of 3 men and 46 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Ship Eliza, of 3 men and 20 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Sloop Nancy, of 33 tons, captured by the Dispatch, December 12, 1814.

Schooner Mary, of 12 men and 104 tons, captured by the Dispatch, same date.

Schooner Armistice, of 3 guns, 15 men, and 143 tons, captured by the Pactolus, December 7, 1814; afterwards retaken by a privateer, and again captured by the Junon

Schooner Post Boy, of 8 men and 73 tons, captured by the Pactolus, December 9, 1814.

Schooner Aurora, of 4 guns and 20 men, captured by the Cockchafer, December 3, 1814.

Schooner Speedwell, of 5 men and 34 tons, captured by the Severn.

Brig May Flower, of 8 men and 60 tons, captured by the Severn.

Ship Anna Maria, of 8 men and 120 tons, captured by the Severn.

Ship Buonaparte, captured by the Severn.

Ship Anna, captured by the Severn.

Ship Betsey, captured by the Severn.

Schooner Virginia, captured by the Severn.

Schooner Nonsuch, of 5 men and 65 tons, captured by the Severn.

Schooner Brant, captured by the Severn.

Ship Necessity, of 4 guns, 12 men, and 309 tons, captured by the Severn.

Schooner Amelia, of 40 tons, captured by the Severn.

Schooner Resolution, captured by the Severn.

Privateer brig Ind, of 9 guns, 130 men, and 250 tons, captured by the Severn.

(The thirteen preceding vessels captured between the 1st October 1814 and 25th March 1815.)

Sloop Lord Wellington, of 3 men and 28 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

Sloop New York, of 8 men and 91 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

Brig

Brig Mary, of 10 men and 131 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

Schooner, name unknown, of 3 men and 18 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

Two vessels, names unknown, captured by the Dispatch.

Schooner Wendell, of 9 men and 91 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

Brig Union, of 10 men and 151 tons, captured by the Dispatch.

(The eight preceding vessels captured between the 21st December 1814 and 18th January 1815.)

Brig Java, of 160 tons, captured by the Cockchafer, December 20, 1814.

Schooner, name unknown, captured by the Herald, December 18, 1814.

ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

Admiralty-Office, May 16, 1815.

Return of American Vessels captured or destroyed by the Division of the Fleet employed on the North American Station, under the Orders of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, between the 16th October 1814 and the 29th January 1815, not before gazetted.

Schooner Sally, of 3 men and 28 tons, destroyed by the Majestic, October 18, 1814.

Schooner Rainbow, of 2 men and 17 tons, destroyed by the Majestic, November 1, 1814.

Schooner Lively, of 3 men and 37 tons, burnt by the Majestic, November 2, 1814.

Sloop, name unknown, of 40 tons, burnt by the Majestic, November 8, 1814.

Schooner Advocate, of 6 men and 54 tons, captured by the Majestic, November 16, 1814.

Sloop

Sloop Thetis, of 6 men and 48 tons, captured by the Majestic, November 19, 1814

Schooner privateer Syren, driven on shore, on the 16th November, under Cape May, by the boats of the Spencer, and by the Telegraph, and destroyed

Schooner Moreau, of 4 men and 24 tons, captured by the Spencer, November 21, 1814.

Brigantine Superb, of 7 men and 93 tons, captured by the Spencer, November 24, 1814.

Sloop Hero, of 5 men and 44 tons, captured by the Tenedos, November 6 1814.

Sloop Fair American, of 3 men and 25 tons, burnt by the Tenedos, November 16, 1814.

Sloop Friendship, of 3 men and 45 tons, burnt by the Nimrod, November 25, 1814.

Brig Hessian, captured by the Nimrod, December 29, 1814.

Schooner Horizon, of 3 men and 28 tons, captured by the Nimrod, January 5, 1815.

Schooner John, of 6 men and 96 tons, captured by the Pomone, December 28, 1814.

Brig Funchal, of 13 men and 230 tons, captured by the Pomone, December 29, 1814.

Schooner Mercury, of 11 men and 120 tons, captured by the Pomone, December 30, 1814.

Sloop Edward, of 10 men and 75 tons, captured by the Pomone, December 31, 1814.

Schooner Comet, of 5 men and 49 tons, captured by the Saturn, December 23, 1814.

The ships Sally, Paragon, Betsey, and Speed, destroyed by the Pylades between the 24th December 1814 and 22d January 1815.

Sloop Amelia, of 4 men and 50 tons, destroyed by the Tenedos January 26, 1815.

Sloop Amicus, of 9 men and 68 tons, captured by the Tenedos, February 6, 1815.

Sloop Polly and Nancy, of 6 men and 72 tons, burnt by the Tenedos, February 13, 1815.

Schooner

Schooner Industry, of 4 men and 31 tons, destroyed by the Saturn, January 28, 1815.

Sloop Friendship, of 3 men and 25 tons, destroyed by the Saturn, January 29, 1815.

Schooner Alert, of 3 men and 25 tons, captured and destroyed by the Telegraph, November 3, 1814.

Sloop Four Brothers, of 2 men and 20 tons, captured by the Telegraph, November 7, 1814.

Sloop John, of 2 men and 30 tons, destroyed by the Telegraph, same date.

Schooner Ann, of 3 men and 32 tons, destroyed by the Telegraph, same date.

Schooner Mary, of 7 men and 110 tons, captured by the Telegraph, November 25, 1814.

Brig Amy, of 8 men and 84 tons, captured by the Telegraph, same date.

Schooner Trim, of 4 men and 49 tons, captured by the Telegraph, December 28, 1814.

Schooner Attempt, of 4 men and 53 tons, captured by the Telegraph, January 12, 1815.

Schooner William, of 8 men and 105 tons, captured by the Telegraph, January 19, 1815.

(Signed) HENRY HOTHAM,
Rear-Admiral.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, May 16, 1815.

An Account of American Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, K. C. B. Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island Station, not before gazetted.

Schooner Farewell, of 9 men and 70 tons, captured by the Dasher, February 9, 1815.

Schooner Spencer, of 16 men and 160 tons, captured by the Dasher and Barbadoes, February 15, 1815.

Brig James Lawrence, of 16 men and 175 tons, captured by the Barbadoes, February 5, 1815.

Schooner Nelson, of 5 men and 76 tons, captured by the Barbadoes, February 28, 1815.

(Signed) P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 16th, 1815.

No. XXII.

India-Board, Whitehall, May 16, 1815.

THE following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces in Bengal to the Secretary of the Supreme Government, with its inclosures, has been received at the East India-House, from the Vice-President in Council, in a dispatch dated the 18th November 1814.

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, copy of a dispatch received this afternoon from Colonel Mawbey, at present commanding the British troops in the Dhoon, reporting the particulars of the gallant,

but

but unsuccessful, attack on the fort of Kalunga, on the 31st ultimo. Great as is the loss sustained on this occasion, and deeply as it is to be deplored, it is some satisfaction to the mind of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief to observe, it falls considerably short of the number there was at first reason to apprehend had fallen and suffered.

The undaunted valour displayed by the officers and troops who were engaged, under the serious disadvantage of one column only, and the reserve having (from the accidental cause mentioned by Colonel Mawbey) reached the destined points of assault, out of four columns and a reserve, ordered by their lamented leader in the original plan of attack, has excited the highest admiration in the Commander in Chief, and the firmest conviction in His Excellency's mind, that the object would have been effected, if the most determined valour could possibly have achieved it under the circumstances of the contest.

Orders have been given for the close investment of the place, and means are about to be employed for its reduction, which will, the Commander in Chief trusts, prove speedily effectual.

The Commander in Chief cannot conclude without reiterating the sentiments of deep concern which he has already expressed at the severe public loss sustained, by the untimely and ever-to-be lamented fall of Major-General Gillespie, who evinced in the mournful close of his career, that ardour of heroism and devoted zeal, which had so strikingly distinguished its whole course.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow, Nov. 9, 1814.

P. S. Colonel Ochterlony, with the Ludheanah detachment, joined the other corps of his division at Rooper on the 30th instant, and was at Plapca

on

on the 31st, preparatory to moving against Nallaghur, the key to the principal passes leading to Ummer Sing Thappah's position at Irkih, near the Sutledge.

SIR, *Camp before Kalunga, Nov.* 1, 1814.

IN continuation of the brief and hurried account of the melancholy transactions of yesterday, which I had the honour to forward to you, I now beg leave to transmit, for the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief's information, the following more detailed and connected report of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the fort of Kalunga, in the Dhoon.

In pursuance of the arrangements and instructions of our late noble and gallant leader, Major-General Gillespie, the army was formed into four columns of attack, with a column of reserve, on the 29th of October, agreeable to the inclosed statement.

The columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow marched from the encampment at half-past three o'clock P. M. on the 30th October, and took possession of the Table Land, fortunately without resistance from the enemy, and established themselves there, so as to cover the working party which was to be employed during the night, in constructing batteries. This service was performed under the immediate direction of Major Pennington, commanding the artillery, and Lieut. Blanc, of the engineers, assisted by Lieutenants Elliott and Ellis, of the pioneers; and by daylight on the 31st, the following pieces of ordnance were ready to open on the Fort at the distance of about six hundred yards.

Two five and a half-inch howitzers, two twelve light-pounders, horse artillery; four six-pounders battalion guns, two five and a half-inch mortars.

Shortly

Shortly after daylight the batteries opened on the Fort, and kept up a well directed fire.

The columns of attack, under Major Kelly and Captains Fast and Campbell, had previously moved, so as to be in readiness to make their attack at the same moment with the one from the Table Land. At two o'clock, A. M. Major Kelly moved on Kursulle by the Jagherkeena road; Captain Fast at three o'clock towards the stockade, by the village of Luckhound, and Captain Campbell by the village of Ustull.

The signal for the columns moving to the assault, was to be fired from the batteries two hours privious to the moment of attack, which was to be repeated from the camp below.

The signal was fired at about eight o'clock, and the columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter and Major-General Ludlow shortly after moved to the assault, and carried, in a most gallant manner, the stockade thrown across the road leading to the fort, and pushed on close under the walls of the fort which were stockaded all round, and a small opening (the only one seen) had stockades within stockades; from this they were obliged to fall back, from the insurmountable difficulties that presented themselves, after a dreadful loss in officers and men, under shelter of the village between the first stockade and the fort which they had previously possession of. Soon after the columns for the Table Land moved, three additional companies of the 53d were ordered up from camp, and by the time they arrived on the Table Land, the columns in advance had been obliged to fall back to the village before alluded to. With this small force, and two six-pounders, the brave and gallant General moved on to the attack through the village, which had been set on fire, and after making two unsuccessful assaults on the fort, in the third, while nobly cheering on his men, within thirty yards

yards of the gateway, he received a mortal wound, and fell, most sincerely lamented and regretted by the whole army.

It is impossible for me to state particulars of the assaults which occured; having been directed by our lamented Chief, to remain with two companies of the 53d, (which had been sent for to reinforce the Table Land), and two companies of native infantry, to cover him, and protect the guns on the batteries; but I must beg leave to refer his Lordship to Captain Byers, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gillespie, for more minute details than it is in my power to state. Captain Byers left camp this morning on his way to head-quarters, and I trust that the information he will be able to give his Lordship, will be most satisfactory.

The signal for the columns to move to the attack was not heard either by Major Kelly, Captain Fast, or Captain Campbell.

It is impossible I can conclude this report without expressing the highest satisfaction at the determined bravery of the troops employed yesterday. To particularize any, would be doing an injustice to the whole; and I trust that this general expression of approbation, will be equally satisfactory to all concerned, as it is intended by me, to convey in the fullest manner possible, the high sense I entertain of the zeal and courage of every officer and soldier of this army who were engaged yesterday.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) SEBRIGHT MAWBEY, Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

P. S. I am apprehensive many circumstances which have occured, have been left out in my report, from the many interruptions I have experienced, and the multiplicity of business I at present experience from the command of this force, as well as that of the 2d division of the field army devolving on me, but which I shall correct the moment I discover any; and I must crave his Lordship's indulgence in this particular.

Since writing the above, I perceive I forgot to mention having ordered a battering train from Delhi, to move with all possible expedition towards Seharunpore. It will have to pass the Timly pass, as that of Kerri is not practicable for heavy guns

(A true copy.)

(Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Return of the Strength of the different Columns of Attack on the Fort of Kalunga, October 31, 1814.

1st Column, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter.

17th Foot—2 field-officers, 1 captain, 8 subalterns; 2 assistants, 2 quarter-masters and interpreters, 2 assistant-surgeons, 10 native commissioned officers, 32 serjeants and havildars, 14 drummers; buglers, and trumpeters, 542 rank and file.

2d Column, commanded by Captain Fast.

17th Foot—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 8 native commissioned officers, 16 serjeants and havildars, 9 drummers, buglers, and trumpeters, 326 rank and file.

31 Co-

3d Column, commanded by Major Kelly.

7th Foot— 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 8 subalterns, 14 native commissioned officers, 30 serjeants and havildars, 14 drummers, buglers, and trumpeters, 475 rank and file.

4th Column, commanded by Captain Campbell.

6th Foot—2 captains, 2 subalterns, 6 native commissioned officers, 14 serjeants and havildars, 6 drummers, buglers, and trumpeters, 253 rank and file.

Reserve, commanded by Major Ludlow.

6th Foot—1 field-officer, 2 captains, 19 subalterns, 1 assistant, 1 quarter-master and interpreter, 1 assistant-surgeon, 23 native commissioned officers, 61 serjeants and havildars, 27 drummers, buglers, and trumpeters, 903 rank and file.

Total—4 field-officers, 8 captains, 40 subalterns, 3 assistants, 3 quarter-masters and interpreters, 3 assistant-surgeons, 61 native commissioned officers, 153 serjeants and havildars, 70 drummers, buglers, and trumpeters, 2499 rank and file.

N. B. In the first column, 2 companies of the 53d, of 135 rank and file, are included.

In the reserve, 100 rank and file, 8th, or K. R. I. light dragoons, dismounted, are included.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY, Colonel.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Detachment of the Army at the Assault of the Fort of Kalunga, under the Command of Major-General Gillespie, October 31, 1814.

Detachment Horse Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Foot Artillery—1 rank and file killed.

Detachment 8th Light Dragoons—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 4 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 49 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Detachment 53d Foot—2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 15 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Native Infantry—1 drummer killed; 1 ensign, 1 native commissioned officer, 1 havildar, 9 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 17th Native Infantry—1 ensign, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 19th Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 native commissioned officer, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Light Battalion—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 native commissioned officer, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Detachment Pioneers—1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers—1 ensign killed*.

* So in original return, but among the names of officers, Lieutenant Blane, the only officer of the engineers present, is returned wounded.

Total

Total—2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 3 native commissioned officers, 9 serjeants, 2 havildars, 2 trumpeters, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Officers Names killed and wounded.

Killed.

Major-General Gillespie.
6th Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant O'Hara.
Light Battalion—Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling.
17th Native Infantry—Ensign Fothergill.
Pioneers—Ensign Ellis.

Wounded.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Westenra; Captain Brutton, severely; Lieutenant Heyman, slightly; Lieutenant Taylor, Cornet Macdonald, severely.
53d Foot—Lieutenants Young and Anstice, severely.
1st Batt. 7th Native Infantry—Ensign Davidson, slightly.
Detachment 19th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Broughton, dangerously.
Light Battalion—Major Wilson, Lieutenants Thackeray and Monteath, severely.
Pioneers—Lieutenant Elliott, severely.
Engineers—Ensign (Lieutenant) Blane.
Captain Byers, Aide-de-Camp.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Captain, M. B. F. Forces.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN.

No. XXIII.

Foreign-Office, May 24, 1815.

LETTERS were received last night from Lord Burghersh, dated Tolentino, the 3d instant, which state, that the Austrian General Bianchi was that morning engaged with three Neapolitan divisions in an action, which terminated in their total discomfiture, and the advance of the Austrians from Tolentino to within a short distance of Macerata.

By the rapidity with which General Bianchi had conducted his march from Bologna through Florence and Foligno, he was enabled to occupy the direct road from Ancona to Naples, and thereby to turn the positions of the Neapolitan army. Murat was consequently obliged to fight a battle, in the hopes of securing his retreat to the frontiers of the Neapolitan States.

General Bianchi, on the 2d May, took up a position on the heights in front of Tolentino, extending between the rivers Chienti on his right, and Potenza on his left. Murat advanced against him from Macerata with the divisions of Generals Livron, Pignatelli, and Ambrosio; and occupied the heights about Monte Milone.

Early on the 3d, the Neapolitans attacked the centre and right of the Austrians, commanded by Generals Mohr and Starhemberg; but this attack having failed with loss, the whole efforts of Murat's army

army were directed against the Austrian left. This attack, made in three heavy columns of infantry, in mass, supported by cavalry and artillery, was received by an Austrian brigade, directed by General Bianchi, who succeeded, with the assistance of two squadrons of cavalry, in taking one of the masses and dispersing the others.

Soon after this failure Murat began his retreat; he was pursued with activity till dark; near one thousand prisoners were taken during that day: General Collier and an Aide-de-Camp of General Medicis were among these. Generals Ambrosio and Campana were wounded.

General Niepperg, with his corps, was in communication with General Bianchi by Nepi.

The Neapolitan army retreated by Fermo and Pescera.

Subsequent letters from Lord Burghersh, dated Rome, May 7, state, that General Niepperg arrived at Monte Cassiano on the 3d at night, and was ordered to meet General Bianchi, on the 4th, at Macerata. A detachment of the corps of General Nugent, which was moving by Rietti upon Aquila, encountered, on the 1st May, a body of five hundred Neapolitans, and defeated it with great loss.

The enemy was commanded by General Montigni, and occupied a strong post upon the road between Civita Ducale and Introdoro, from which, however, they were immediately driven by a gallant attack, conducted by Major Fiette; two officers and several prisoners were taken, and a considerable number threw down their arms and dispersed. The peasants of the neighbourhood took an active part in pursuit of the Neapolitan fugitives.

Major Flette after this success marched upon Aquila, where he arrived on the 2d. The garrison, consisting of three hundred men, retired into

a castle on his approach. On the 4th they capitulated, giving up ten pieces of artillery, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, and being allowed to return to Naples, under the condition of not serving against the Allies for the space of one month.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 27th, 1815.

No. XXIV.

Carlton-House, May 25, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir Charles Rowley, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the

the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Charles Rowley with the same. The Rear-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JUNE 5th, 1815.

No. XXV.

Foreign-Office, June 5, 1815.

LETTERS, of which the following are extracts, have been this morning received by Lord Castlereagh from Edward Cooke, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, dated

Rome, a Via della Croci, May 20, 1815.

I INCLOSE copies of military reports from Colonel Church, who is employed under General Nugent, to the 18th instant, by Lord Stewart's directions.

On Tuesday last, I went to Civita Vecchia, with the view of communicating with Lord Exmouth in his passage from Genoa to Naples. On Thursday evening his Lordship's flag appeared in the offing, with four sail of the line, and I went on board and put him in possession of all details; upon which he proceeded forthwith to the Bay of Naples, where he must have arrived this morning.

The Berwick, of 74 guns, Captain Bruce, came

came to Civita Vecchia, on Saturday: finding that a French frigate had gone into Gaeta, probably with a view of carrying off the Buonaparte family, he proceeded, by my desire, on Tuesday evening, in order to blockade Gaeta.

A Neapolitan General arrived at Civita Vecchia on Wednesday from Palermo, which he left the 8th: he reported to me, that the King had left Palermo for Messina; and that the British and Sicilian troops were ready to embark. Letters had been sent from General Nugent and Lord Burghersh, by Terracina and Ponza, to General M'Farlane, advising the debarkation to be as near Naples as possible.

If Lord Burghersh's dispatches have arrived, your Lordship will have been informed that the Duc de Gallo had surrendered two sail of the line, and the whole arsenal of Naples, by capitulation, to Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, on his threatening to bombard the city.

The accounts herewith sent will prove satisfactorily to your Lordship, that the war is on the eve of being successfully terminated. The Neapolitan army does not support the cause of Murat, much less the people, who receive the allied troops as liberators, and are merely anxious for the restoration of their ancient and legitimate Sovereign, being exasperated and disgusted with all the vexations, deceptions, and perfidies of Murat.

I have sent the originals of Colonel Church's reports to Lord Stewart at Vienna.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the prospect of so early and happy a termination to the projects of Murat.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-Quarters of General Count Nugent, Bivouac of Arcé, May 15, 1815.

My Lord,

MY last report, dated Rome the 11th instant, stated the march of General Count Nugent's corps from Valmontone, in the Roman states, on Firentine, and towards the frontier of the kingdom of Naples; the enemy retiring before him, and only engaging in partial combats occasionally, has since that period been driven beyond the Garigliano, as far back as St. Germano, a distance of thirty miles from his frontier, followed by the advance guard, close to that town.

On the 14th, Marshal Murat having arrived in person at St. Germano, and the enemy being considerably reinforced, he advanced again from St. Germano, and drove back the advance guard of this army; the same evening he attacked the out posts at all points, and surrounded them with great superiority of numbers; notwithstanding which the gallantry of the troops was such, that every detached guard not only cut its way through the enemy, but brought in a number of prisoners, to the amount of three or four hundred. The attack of the out posts was not followed up, as we had reason to expect, by a serious operation against our position at Ceprano on the Garigliano, in expectation of which the troops remained the greater part of the day in order of battle. On the 15th the enemy began again to retire; his movement was then plainly ascertained to be a manœuvre to cover and facilitate the escape of Marshal Murat to Capua, who arrived at St. Germano, with only three or four officers and a few dragoons, and left it again in a couple of hours. Towards sun set on the

the same day, General Nugent resumed the offensive, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the enemy having near ten thousand men; crossing the Garigliano on a bridge thrown over it, to replace that burnt by the French General Manheis, when he sacked and burnt the unfortunate town of Ceprano, he pursued his march on the road towards St. Germano, and bivouacked under the little town of Arcé, whence this report is dated.

General Manheis has been joined by the Minister at War M'Donald, and it is probable that their combined force will occupy this night a position on the Melfa, a few miles from this camp.

On the line of operations of General Count Nugent, the right occupies Ponte Corvo, Fondi, and Itri, and the left extends as far as Isola and Sora.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship of the loyal disposition of the inhabitants of this part of the country, where the cockade of the legitimate Sovereign is universally worn.

The army will advance again to-morrow, and the details of its progress transmitted to your Lordship as soon as St. Germano is occupied, or a combat accepted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Vienna.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-Quarters General Count Nugent,
MY LORD, *Sán Germano, May* 17, 1815.

MY last dispatch, dated from the bivouac of Arcé, brought the details of the operations of General Count Nugent's corps up to the date of the 15th instant.

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that, since that period, a series of bold and rapid movements, on the part of that General, have been crowned with the most complete success, and the enemy's army opposed to him defeated and totally dispersed.

On the night of the 15th, the advanced guard moved forward from the camp of Arcé on the road towards St. Germano, having the enemy in front strongly posted on the banks of the Melfa; during the night, however, he retreated to Sán Germano, breaking down the bridge across that river. No time was lost in throwing a bridge over the Melfa, and at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, it was crossed by the infantry; the cavalry in the meantime having passed it where it was fordable for horses

On the same day before daylight, General Nugent advanced his whole corps to the Melfa, and having there received a reinforcement of hussars and chasseurs, he marched forward in order of battle to attack the enemy at San Gramano, where the united forces of Macdonald, Manheis, and Pignatelli had taken post. A small corps of advance had marched from Ponte Corvo to turn the enemy's left flank, and which had already got behind his position, and the armed inhabitants of the village of Piedemonte, with a few soldiers, possessed themselves of the strong position of the Convent of Monte Casino, upon the mountain which protects

fects the right flank of San Germano; the army at the same time advanced upon the high road, preceded by the whole of the Tuscan cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars. On the approach of the troops, the enemy declined the combat, and hastily abandoned his position, leaving behind him many prisoners and deserters, and fell back to the village of Mignano, nine miles distant from this place; San Germano was in consequence immediately occupied by the Allied Troops.

The taking of San Germano was but the prelude to a movement which terminated gloriously for this army, in the total annihilation of the enemy's corps opposed to it.

In the position of Mignano, where his whole force was again united, he was attacked at midnight by the advanced guard commanded by Baron D'Aspre, with about seven or eight hundred men, the darkness of the hour preventing him from ascertaining the strength of the attacking corps, the enemy's troops, after a few discharges of musketry, were totally routed, saving only his cavalry and artillery.—In this attack, singularly successful and highly creditable to Baron D'Aspre and the troops under his orders, above one thousand prisoners have been made, a quantity of arms and military equipments taken, and the whole of the enemy's infantry dispersed. Deserters, in companies of hundreds, have come in and are hourly joining this camp.

This brilliant affair has concluded the operations of Count Nugent in this quarter, in which he has destroyed the army called the Army of the Interior, with a force originally very inferior to that of the enemy. During the last ten days, the Neapolitan army has lost at least from six to seven thousand men; and the whole number of this army (alluding solely to the army opposed to General Nugent) escaped from the general overthrow, cannot amount

to

to more than seven hundred men. In the course of this General's movements, commencing at Pistoia, he has, at different periods, defeated the enemy's Generals Carascosa, Manheis, Livron, Macdonald, and the two Pignatelli's, besides others; and not even the presence of Marshal Murat himself, at San Germano, on the 15th, could prevent the destruction of his army, and consequently the ruin of his authority.

General Count Nugent's head quarters are at Mignano, from whence I have returned and forward this report; and the column of his right wing, which advanced from Terracina, occupies Mola di Gaeta, the enemy having retired over the Garigliano, and burnt the bridge.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Vienna.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-Quarters, Bivouac of Cajaniello (near Calvi), May 18, 1815.

My Lord,

I HAD the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report, dated yesterday, with details of the occupation of St. Germano, and of the defeat of the enemy at Mignano; I have now to report the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of General Baron Bianchi, at this camp. Caganiello being the angle of the junction of the high roads leading from Rome, Aquila, and Pescara to Capua and Naples. The different divisions commanded by the Generals Nugent, Mohr, Neyperg, and D'Eckart, form for the moment but one corps, the advanced guard of which, under General

Starhemberg, is at Calvi. The shattered and wretched remains of the enemy's army, which, little more than a month ago, Marshal Murat published to the world as consisting of eighty thousand combatants, is now reduced to a corps, perhaps, not amounting to eight thousand effective men, including the detachments of invalids, gendarmerie, civic guards, &c. drawn from Naples and the provinces; with this force, broken in spirit, the majority of which detest the cause of the usurper, it appears that Marshal Murat will take post in and about Capua, until finally overwhelmed by the superb and victorious army which will now surround him in every direction.

Having but this moment reached the general head-quarters with General Nugent's corps, I cannot yet state which of the Austrian corps will march on Naples by Caijagga and Caserta, nor which will blockade the enemy's position of Capua, and in the present state of affairs it seems immaterial; the great object being now to save the capital from any rising of the populace, and the consequences that might follow an event so much dreaded by all classes of the inhabitants.

The organization of the Neapolitan volunteers has gone on amazingly well; and it is even probable that a detachment of them may be sent to pass the Volturno at its mouth, and push on to Naples, by the road of Pozzuoli; in that case I believe I shall be entrusted with this operation.

I am very happy to state, that although the whole of the country through which we have passed has risen in arms against the usurper's forces, no act of disorder or excess has been committed by the armed inhabitants, who have on no occasion been allowed to act in independent bodies, under the denomination of Massa; on the contrary, they have been obliged to act according to military dis-

discipline, and under the direction of regular officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. CHURCH.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Second Letter from Edward Cooke, Esq. dated Rome, May 22, 1815.

I HAVE kept my Courier, hoping every hour to hear from Lord Burghersh, and I have now the satisfaction to send an extract from his letter, which has just been received, dated Teano, the 21st instant.

" I send this letter in great haste. A Military Convention has been signed, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, save a few places, Gaeta, Pescara, and also Ancona, have been surrendered to the Allies. Murat has not yet treated, nor is it exactly known where he is, but he has been informed he must go under a guard of honour to Austria.—The army goes into Capua to-day; to morrow we occupy the heights round Naples, and the next day, the 23d; we go into the city."

The officer who brought the letters, says Murat was at Salerno. Lord Burghersh had received no intelligence of Lord Exmouth, but his Lordship must have arrived at Naples.

[The dispatches from Lord Burghersh have not yet been received.]

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 6th, 1815.

No. XXVI.

Foreign-Office, June 7, 1815.

THE following copy and extract of dispatches from Lord Burghersh, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Florence, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord, *Rome, May* 16, 1815.

I HAVE received a letter from Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, dated Naples the 13th instant, in which he states, that in consequence of the arrangements made with me at Florence, and transmitted to your Lordship in a former dispatch, he had proceeded off the bay of Naples.

He stated on his arrival there, to the Neapolitan Government, that unless the ships of war were sur-

surrendered to him, he would bombard the town. A French frigate appearing at that moment, Captain Campbell proceeded towards her, and followed her into Gaeta.

He returned on the 11th with his squadron, consisting of his own ship the Tremendous, the Alcmene frigate, and the Partridge sloop of war. By a letter from the Duke de Gallo, he was requested not to proceed against the town; Prince Cariati was sent by Madam Murat, to negociate for the surrender of the ships, and Captain Campbell dictated the following terms which were agreed to.

1st. The ships of the line in the bay to be given up.

2d. The arsenal of Naples to be delivered over, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of its actual state.

3d. The ship of the line on the stocks, with all the materials for its completion, to be also given up and guaranteed.

These captures to be at the joint disposition of the Government of England and of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples.

In return, Captain Campbell engaged not to act against the town of Naples.

Captain Campbell was in possession of the two ships of the line when he wrote to me at eight P. M. on the 13th; they were to proceed the next day to Palermo or Malta.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship on this success; it reflects the highest credit on Captain Campbell, by whose energy and activity it has been obtained. The feeling of the inhabitants of Naples is excellent; a riot in the town against the Government had been feared, but since the arrival of the British squadron, more order had been established.

On the 13th instant, General Bianchi, with the greatest part of his troops, was at Aquila. His advanced guard occupied Solmona, where his head-quarters were to be established the following day.

General Mohr, having pursued the enemy in his retreat by Fermo, &c. after leaving two thousand five hundred men to blockade Pescara, joined General Bianchi, on the 13th, at Popoli.

General Nugent moved yesterday from Ceprano towards St. Germano.

Since the battle of Tolentino, the enemy has retreated without shewing the least disposition to make any resistance; his army has suffered most considerably by desertion. General Bianchi is moving by Solmona, Castel di Sangro, and Isernia; his advanced guard was to be at Castel Sangro on the 14th. General Bianchi states Marshal Murat's army to have been reduced, when it passed Popoli on the 11th, to twelve thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry. General Bianchi will march from Isernia, by Campo Basso, upon Benevento, and thence on Naples.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Teano, May 21, 1815.

I HAVE the honour of congratulating your Lordship on the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, closed by the Military Convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the Allies, to be returned to the lawful Sovereign of the country, Ferdinand the Fourth.

After the successes obtained by General Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, General Bianchi received

ceived on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat.

A meeting for the next day was appointed on the part of England, General Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, both by sea and land, I consented.

I met therefore the Duke de Gallo with General Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th.

The conversation which ensued with that Minister, led to no other result than in having given the Allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds, on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements.

Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions General Carrascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received.

The meeting with General Carrascosa took place this morning. General Niepperg, on the part of Austria, General Colletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, negociated the Military Convention.

On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. General Colletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France, but finding that such was totally impossible, and having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the Convention, such as your Lordship will receive it, was agreed to.

It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in

which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by General Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations is almost without example.—The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples, General Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian Hereditary States, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him.

(Translation.)

MILITARY CONVENTION.

THE undersigned, after having exchanged the full powers with which they were invested by their respective Commanders in Chief, have agreed upon the following articles; subject, nevertheless, to the ratification of the above-mentioned Commanders in Chief:

Article I. From the day in which the present military convention shall have been signed, there shall be an armistice between the allied troops and the Neapolitan troops, in all parts of the kingdom of Naples.

Art. II. All fortified places, citadels, and forts, of the kingdom of Naples shall be given up in their actual state, as well as the sea-ports and arsenals of all kinds, to the armies of the Allied Powers, at the periods fixed upon in the following article, for the purpose of being made over to His Majesty King Ferdinand the Fourth, excepting such of them as may before that period have already

ready been surrendered. The places of Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona, which are already blockaded by the land and sea forces of the Allied Powers, not being in the line of operations of the army under the General in Chief Carascosa, he declares himself unable to decide upon their fate, as the Officers commanding them are independent, and not under his orders.

Art. III. The periods for the surrender of the fortresses, and for the march of the Austrian army upon Naples, are fixed as follows :

Capua shall be given up on the 21st of May, at noon : on that day the Austrian army will take its position on the canal de Reggi Lagni.

On the 22d day of May the Austrian army will occupy a position in the line of Averse, Fragola, Meleto, and Juliano.

The Neapolitan troops will march on that day upon Salerno, which place they will reach in two days, and concentrate their quarters in the town and its environs, in order to wait the decision of their future destiny.

On the 23d May, the allied army will take possession of the city, citadel, and all the forts of Naples.

Art. IV. All the other fortresses, citadels, and forts (the abovementioned excepted), situated within the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, such as Scylla, Omandca, Reggio, Brindisi, Manfredonia, &c. shall be likewise surrendered to the allied armies, as well as all the depôts of artillery, arsenals, magazines, and military establishments of every kind, from the moment that this Convention shall reach the said places.

Art.

Art. V. The garrisons will march out with all the honours of war, arms and baggage, clothing of the several corps, the papers relative to the Administration; without artillery.

The Engineer and Artillery Officers of these places shall make over to Officers of the allied armies, named for this purpose, all papers, plans, inventories of effects belonging to both Departments, dependent thereon.

Art. VI. Particular arrangements will be concluded between the respective Commandants of the said places, and the Generals or Officers commanding the allied troops, as to the manner of evacuating the fortified places, as well as for what regards the sick and wounded, who will be left in the hospitals, and for the means of transport which will be furnished to them.

Art. VII. The Neapolitan Commandants of the said places are responsible for the preservation of the magazines within them, at the moment of their being made over, and they shall be given up, in military order, as well as every thing which is contained within the fortresses.

Art. VIII. Staff Officers of the Allied and Neapolitan Armies, shall be immediately dispatched to the different places above-mentioned, in order to make known to the Commandants these stipulations, and to convey to them the necessary instructions for putting them in execution.

Art. IX. After the occupation of the capital, the remainder of the territory of the Kingdom of Naples shall be wholly surrendered to the Allies.

Article X. His Excellency the General in Chief, Baron de Carascosa, engages until the moment of the entry of the Allied army into the Capital of Naples,

Naples, to superintend the preservation of all the public property of the State without exception.

Article XI The Allied army engages to take measures in order to avoid all kind of civil disorder, and to occupy the Neapolitan territory, in the most peaceable manner.

Article XII. All Prisoners of War that have reciprocally been made during this campaign, as well by the Allied armies as by the Neapolitan army, shall be given up on both sides.

Article XIII. Permission will be granted to all foreigners, or Neapolitans, to leave the kingdom with legal passports during the space of a month from the present date. The sick or wounded must make a similar application within the same period.

The present Convention, when it shall have received its ratification, shall be exchanged with the least possible delay.

In faith of which the undersigned have affixed their signatures and the seals of their arms.

Made upon the line of the advanced posts at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, the 20th of May 1815.

(L. S.)
The Baron Colletta, Lieut.-General, Councillor of State, Commander of the Royal Order of the Two Sicilies, decorated with the Medal of Honour, Chief Engineer of the Neapolitan Army.

(L. S.)
The Comte de Nieppberg, Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, and of Saint George of Russia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Sweden, of St. Anne, and of St. Maurice of Sardinia, Field-Marshal, commanding a Division of the Imperial Austrian Army in the Kingdom of Naples.

In

In virtue of my powers, and in quality of General in Chief of the Neapolitan Army, we have approved and ratified, and hereby approve and ratify the above Articles of the present Military Convention,

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua,

(L. S.)

The Baron Carascosa.

In virtue of my powers, and as General in Chief of the Austrian Army in Naples, I ratify the above Articles of the present Military Convention,

(L. S.)

Bianchi, Lieut. Gen.

Signed and ratified by us, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at the Court of Tuscany, in the absence of the Commanding Officers of the British sea and land forces, employed on the coasts of Naples,

Given at Casa Lanzi, before Capua, May 20, 1815,

(L. S.) BURGHERSH.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 10th, 1815.

No. XXVII.

Whitehall, June 7, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Admiral the Right Honourable James Baron Gambier, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order, vice Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, deceased.

His Royal Highness hath also been pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Davidge Gould to be a Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Military Order, vice Admiral Lord Gambier.

Carlton-House, June 8, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, Major-General Sir Manley Power, Rear-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and Major-General Sir

Sir John Keane, with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford was conducted with the usual reverences to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The Sword of State was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent by General Sir John Francis Cradock, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, and Sir Thomas Bradford kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms, the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Thomas Bradford with the same. The Major-General having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

Major-General Sir Manley Power, Read-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and Major-General Sir John Keane, were severally introduced, knighted and invested with the same ceremonies.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 13th, 1815.

No. XXVIII.

Foreign-Office, June 13, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lord Burghersh, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany, dated

MY LORD, *Naples, May 23, 1815.*

PRINCE Leopold, of Sicily, greeted by the general applause of the people, made his entry into this city, at the head of the Austrian troops, on the 22d.

The passage of that Prince through his father's states to the capital, has been most gratifying. The inhabitants from considerable distances flocked to meet him, and, having reassumed the national cockade,

cockade, brought him proofs of their attachment to his family, and their detestation of the rule they were escaping from, imposed upon them by conquest and maintained by force.

By the Convention transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the allied arms were to have been placed in possession of Naples on this day. The popular feeling had, however, so strongly manifested itself against the then existing Government, on the 20th and 21st, that Marshal Murat left the town in disguise, and his wife sought the security which had been assured her, on board a British man of war.

General Carrascosa sent to General Bianchi, requesting he would prevent the misfortunes with which the town was menaced, by entering it immediately: and Madame Murat, by the same request to Admiral Lord Exmouth, prevailed upon him to land a body of five hundred marines, to maintain tranquillity.

Marshal Murat appears to have been fully aware of the little support his usurped dominion, when menaced, would receive either from the army or the inhabitants of this kingdom: his children were already placed at Gaeta.

General Bianchi sent forward his cavalry, under Count Neipperg, on the evening of the 21st. It occupied this city during the night, and preserved it from disorder.

Prince Leopold has requested all the authorities of the kingdom, the Ministers of State, and the Officers of the army, to remain at their post to await the orders of the King.

Admiral Penrose sailed from hence to Melazzo, to bring His Majesty to His Capital. In a few days His Majesty's arrival may be expected.

Admiral Lord Exmouth arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 20th. The expedition from Sicily is arrived this morning.

Madame

Madame Murat will sail to-morrow on board of His Majesty's ship Tremendous towards Gaeta, to receive her children on board, and will then proceed to Trieste.

No disturbances of any serious nature have taken place. The enmity against such as are supposed from their employments to have been attached to the late Government is great, but the activity with which General Bianchi has carried assistance to the points where it might be required, has retained the country quiet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) -- BURGHERSH.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17th, 1815.

No. XXIX.

Dublin-Castle, June 5, 1815.

This day His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, was pleased, in pursuance of the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General the Right Honourable Matthew Lord Aylmer, and to invest his Lordship with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17th, 1815.

No. XXX.

India-Board, Whitehall, June 15, 1815.

THE following statement of the operations of the second division of the field army, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawby, of His Majesty's 53d regiment, before Kalunga, has been this day received from India.

Fort William, Dec. 13, 1814.

HIS Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish the following statement of the operations of the 2d division of the field army, under the command of Colonel Mawby, of His Majesty's 53d regiment, before Kalunga, which terminated in the evacuation of the Fort on the 30th of November.

The battering train from Delhi, having arrived in Camp on the 24th ultimo, the operations of the

army against the fort of Kalunga, were resumed on the morning of the 25th. At one o'clock P. M. on the 27th, the breach was reported completely practicable by the officers in charge of the engineer and artillery departments. Colonel Mawby having also satisfied himself of the fact from personal observation, and being anxious to avoid any delay which should afford the enemy sufficient time to strengthen his internal defence, either by cutting up the breach, or erecting works so as to command the entrance into it, ordered the storming party instantly to advance. The storming party, consisting of all the grenadiers of the division, and one battalion company of the 53d, with the light infantry company of that corps, was led by Major Ingleby, and after being exposed till 3 o'clock, an interval of two hours, to a most galling and destructive fire, of musketry and matchlocks, they found their efforts opposed by insuperable obstacles, and were in consequence ordered to abandon the attack.

In this arduous and gallant but unsuccessful struggle, many brave Officers and men were killed and wounded.

The most honourable testimony is borne by Colonel Mawby to the zeal and courage displayed by the officers and men engaged in the assault, and although their brave efforts were not crowned with immediate success, they produced such an effect as to convince the enemy of the inutility of further resistance; accordingly on the 30th, at 4, A. M. the Napaulese garrison abandoned the Fort of Kalunga, to the British troops.

The following is the official return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the assault on the 27th of November:

Re-

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Field Army at the Assault at the Fort of Kalunga, under the Command of Colonel S. Mawby, commanding Second Division Field Army, on the 27th November 1814.

Killed.

Detachment of Horse Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file.

53d Foot—1 lieutenant, 13 rank and file.

1st Batt. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 rank and file.

2d Gren. Comp. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 captain, 4 rank and file.

1st Batt. 7th Nat. Inf.—1 native commissioned officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file.

1st Batt. 13th Nat. Inf.—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file.

Wounded.

Detachment of Horse Artillery—1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file.

Ditto Foot Artillery—7 rank and file.

53d Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 12 serjeants, 3 drummers, 184 rank and file.

1st Batt. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 native commissioned officer, 1 havildar, 11 rank and file.

2d Gren. Comp. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 native commissioned officer, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file.

1st Batt. 7th Nat. Inf.—1 native commissioned officer; 7 havildars, 65 rank and file.

1st Batt. 13th Nat. Inf.—1 captain, 3 native commissioned officers, 6 havildars, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file.

Pioneers—1 havildar, 8 rank and file.

Missing.

53d Foot—2 rank and file.
2d Gren. Comp. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 rank and file.

Officers' Names killed.

53d Foot—Lieutenant Harrington.
1st Batt. 6th Nat. Inf.—Captain Campbell.
1st Batt. 13th Nat. Inf.—Lieutenant Cunningham.

Officers' Names wounded.

Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Fireworker, J. B. Luxford, very dangerously.
53d Foot—Major Ingleby, slightly; Captain Stone, Lieutenant Horsely, severely; Lieutenant Green, slightly; Lieutenant Brodie, Ensign Aufrere, severely.
1st Batt. 13th Nat. Inf.—Captain Blake, severely.

The privates returned missing, are supposed to have been killed in the fort.

(Signed) J. W. EDWARDS, Captain, A. M. B. 2d D. Fd. Army.
(Signed) S. MAWBY, Colonel, commanding 2d Division Field Army.

(A true copy)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort William, containing intelligence of the proceedings of the detachment under Colonel Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. has been also this day received from India.

To

To John Monckton, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Fort William.

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Vice President in Council, the inclosed Copy of a Letter received this day from the Adjutant-General, inclosing Copies of Colonel Ochterlony's detailed report of the successful operations of his division against Nalagurh, and of the reply addressed to it by the Adjutant-General under the orders of the Commander in Chief.

The Governor General has derived a high degree of gratification from the perusal of the honourable testimony borne by Colonel Ochterlony to the conduct of the officers and troops employed on the service detailed in his report, and is assured that His Excellency the Vice President in Council will participate in His Lordship's cordial concurrence in the sentiments which have been conveyed to Colonel Ochterlony in the name of the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. ADAM, Secretary to the Government.

Camp Powayne, Nov. 19, 1814.

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c.

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a dispatch received this day, from Colonel Ochterlony, containing the particulars of the surrender of the Fort of Nallagurh and its dependent post of Taragurh, accompanied by a statement of the number of men of the garrison, who delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also the honour to inclose a transcript of my letter to Colonel Ochterlony of this date, expressive of his Excellency the Commander in Chief's thanks and sentiments on this important occasion, for the information of the Governor General.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mmdy, Nov. 18, 1814.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to acquaint you on the 4th instant, of my preparatory arrangements, and by express informed you of the surrender of Nalagurh about noon.

In my letter of the 4th instant, above alluded to, I had the honour to express my hope that a breach would be soon effected, but the wall, though not thicker than had been represented, required more battering than was expected.

About nine o'clock a. m. when it was thought that the breach would be rendered practicable in a few hours, two men, Brahmins, came out of the fort and intimated the wish of the garrison to surrender, of which I received immediate notice from the Field Officer Commanding at the batteries; and desired him to assure them of security and protection to their lives and property, and of such attention as they might require, according to their own customs, on any trifling point of etiquette.

I followed these instructions immediately in person, to obviate all necessary delay, and found that the Subadar in Command required to be allowed to join Umer Sing, and to march out with his arms.

I told him, through an under Moonshee, whom I had taken down, that the first was positively inadmissible,

missible, and the latter to me a point of no consequence if it was important to him.

After a considerable time spent in parley, which induced me at length to apprehend something wrong, I desired him to give a positive answer by marching out, or the fire should recommence on the return of the messenger, and they accordingly moved out on a platform spot of ground in front of the breach, where they deposited their arms, and I received the customary compliments from the Subadar, to whom, and to whose men, I said every thing that suggested itself as likely to satisfy their minds of their personal safety, and every thing that could conciliate and reconcile them to their captors.

In this course of conduct, I hope I should have been influenced by humanity, but in the present instance, it seemed to me to be suggested by policy.

I have the honour to transfer herewith a return of the killed and wounded during our operations, and also of the Goorkah's who surrendered.

I have also the honour to send a copy of my Orders of yesterday, which speak my sentiments of the general conduct of the detachment, but I have feebly expressed my sense of Lieutenant Lawtie's services, whose youthful energy carried him to points which I could not have ascended, and whose active and intelligent mind furnished me with the most useful information.

Though not mentioned in orders, I feel myself compelled to mention, that Major of Brigade Cartwright's assistance and exertions were very useful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Colonel.

Nalagurh, Nov. 6, 1814.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Re-

Return of the Goorkah Troops in the Forts of Nalagar and Hillbourje of Turragur.

Camp, before Nalagur, November 6, 1814.

1 subadar, 5 jemadars, 2 ekka jemadars, 1 peppa jemadar or storekeeper, 14 havildars, 9 naicks, 52 sepahees, 1 adjutant, 1 writer, 1 trumpeter, 3 drummers, 1 fifer, 1 colourman, 2 iron-smiths, 1 belt-maker.

Total—95.

(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT, M. B. 3d D.

(True copy),

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

List of Killed and Wounded in Brigadier Ochterlony's Detachment, at the Siege at Nalaghur, November 5, 1814.

Killed.

Pioneer Corps—1 serjeant.

Wounded.

Pioneer Corps—2 sepoys.
Light Battalion—1 subadar.
2d Batt. 3d Nat. Inf.—1 jemadar, 1 sepoy.
2d Batt. 6th Nat. Inf.—1 bazar chowdry.

Total—1 killed, 6 wounded.

One pioneer sepoy, since dead.
The subadar of the light corps, a severe contusion.
Serjeant Flockhart, killed.

(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT, M. B. 3d D.

De-

Detachment Orders, by Brigadier Ochterlony, commanding. Camp before Nalagurh, Saturday, 5th November 1814.

THE commanding officer congratulates the detachment on the surrender of Nalagurh and its dependent post of Tarragurh. He begs the troops will be assured, that he has not been insensible of the fatigues to which they have been exposed, or to the cheerfulness with which they have been borne, and whilst he considers it as a happy presage of future exertion and perseverance, it is a certain proof that had the garrison stood a storm, their courage would have been as conspicuous as the other qualities they have displayed.

To those qualifications which are as essential as valour, the commanding officer will not fail to call the attention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, but it becomes his more particular duty to express his obligations to Major M'Leod, and the officers and men of the artillery, who manned the batteries; and to the companies of the 1st battalion of the 19th, whose great exertions have been most particularly reported to him, Colonel Arnold is requested to offer the Brigadier's most marked thanks and approbation.

To Lieutenant Lawtie, he feels himself under the greatest obligations, and shall not fail to report his high sense of the zealous services of that officer to the Commander in Chief.

Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the pioneers, are requested to accept his thanks, and to express to the corps the Brigadier's just sense to their unwearied exertions and perseverance.

Extra batta to be served out immediately to the European detail of artillery, who assisted in dragging up the guns, as also to the European detail which

which relieved and manned the battery until the surrender of Nalagurh.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT, M. B.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Extract from a Letter from the Adjutant-General to Colonel Ochterlony, commanding the 3d Division of the Field Army, dated Camp Mahomdee, 18th November 1814.

2. The Commander in Chief received with the highest satisfaction the report of your arrival and commencement of operations before Nalagurh; it led His Excellency to expect that speedy and important success, which your express of the 5th announced, and the detailed particulars of which, owing to some irregularity in the Dawks, only reached head quarters this morning, with your dispatch of the 6th instant.

3. Lord Moira desires me to convey to you his entire and unqualified approbation of the whole of your measures and proceedings since you quitted your cantonments, to the period of the fall of Nalagurh and Tarragurh. The acquisition of these places is important in itself, but the circumstances under which it is made, give it an additional and peculiar value, and constitute it a most seasonable service rendered to the public interests, by your able and prudent direction of the operations entrusted to you, and entitle you to the cordial thanks of the Government and the Commander in Chief, and fully justifies the high confidence that has been reposed in you.

4. The Right Honourable the Commander in Chief desires you will be pleased to express to the division,

division, in public orders, the high sense His Excellency entertains of their exertions and conduct at the siege of Nalagurh, and the peculiar approbation with which His Excellency has viewed the display of those qualities of zealous persevering labour, and endurance of fatigue, which, as you justly observe, are as essential as valour at a siege. To the continued and unwearied exercise of those qualities, and the judicious application of that superiority of means which our discipline and science confer on us, no less than to that gallantry for which our troops are distinguished, the Commander in Chief looks for a speedy and honourable termination of the present service.

5. To Major Macleod, and the officers and men of the artillery, to Captain Baynes and Lieutenant Armstrong, and the Companies of Pioneers, of all whose conduct and exertions you report so favourably, the Commander in Chief desires his particular acknowledgments may be made.

6. To Lieutenant Lawtie, field engineer and surveyor with the division, His Excellency also desires his particular thanks may be offered. The Commander in Chief considers the approbation you have expressed of the conduct of Lieutenant Lawtie, as stamping high credit on his character; and his Lordship regards the services which Lieutenant Lawtie has rendered on this occasion, as an earnest of the future and more important benefits which may be expected from the talents and zeal of that young officer.

7. The Commander in Chief is gratified by your mention of the useful exertions of Brigade Major Cartwright. Published by command of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

J. MONCKTON, Actg. Sec. to Govt.

THE

THE following notification, containing intelligence of the operations of the detachment under the command of Major Bradshaw, commanding on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, has also been this day received.

Fort William, December 7, 1814.

HIS Excellency the Vice President in Council, has great satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following Letters and Enclosures, from the Deputy Adjutant-General, and in expressing his entire concurrence in the sentiments of approbation with which His Excellency the Commander of the forces has noticed the judgment and ability of Major Bradshaw, and the steadiness and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command in the execution of his orders for the attack of the enemy's posts.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq. Secretary to Government, Military Department.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander of the Forces to request you will lay before His Excellency the Honourable the Vice President in Council, the accompanying Copies of a dispatch from Major P. Bradshaw, commanding on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, detailing the progress and successful result of an attack made by the detachment under his command on the enemy's post of Burhurwa, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and which in its immediate consequence appears to have led to the complete possession of the Teraiee, and the subjection of its inhabitants to the authority of the British Government.

On this gratifying occasion the Commander of the

the Forces anticipates the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Vice President in Council in those sentiments of approbation with which His Excellency regards the conduct of Major Bradshaw in the direction of the present enterprise, which appears to His Excellency to have been planned with a degree of judgment and ability no less creditable to the professional talents of that officer, than the steadiness and gallantry subsequently displayed in the execution of his orders were honourable to the officers and troops under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. GORDON, Deputy Adj.-Gen.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort William, December 6, 1814.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a copy of a Letter, which I addressed to the Adjutant-General on the 25th instant, announcing the surprise of the Nipaulese post of Burhurwa, by the detachment of Ghorasehun, under my direction. The distance between these places is 6 coss.

2. A dispatch from Captain Hay, just received, reports the capture on the same day by that officer, of the Fort of Baragurhee, which the enemy evacuated on preparations being made to assault it.

3. No Nipaulese force is now in the Teraiee of Chumparun; and the military occupation of it being completed, I have proclaimed its subjection, and called upon the inhabitants to manifest their allegiance

legiance to the British power. Every symptom of a willing obedience to this notification appears in the surrounding villages, and the principal persons are coming in to give the necessary security for entitling them to trust and protection.

4. Lists of the killed and wounded on the part of the detachment, and on that of the enemy, subsequently corrected, are herein inclosed.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Major,
Commanding on the frontier
of Sarun and Tirhoot.

Camp, near Burhurwa, Nov. 27, 1814.

(True copy.)
J. GORDON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, that the troops upon the boundary, under my orders, moved forward at twelve o'clock last night to occupy the Nipaulese Teraiee, on this frontier, along the advance line, prescribed in your instructions. No account has yet reached me of the operation of Captain Hay's division. But I lose no time in apprising you that the result of the movement of the detachment, under Captain Sibley, was every way successful. An attack was made by it on the post of Burhurwa, in three divisions of ninety Sepoys each, led respectively by Captain Sibley, Lieutenant Boileau, and Lieutenant Thompson; and the Rissaleh of irregular horse, under Cornet Hearsay, formed into two parties, covered the flanks. Puirsaram Thapa, the Nepaulese Subah of the

the Teraice, he who occupied this position with about four hundred men, was completely surprised: he himself was killed; one of his chief Sirdars severely wounded, was found among the slain, which is stated to amount to about fifty-one mountaineer soldiers. The exact number of the wounded is not yet ascertained, nor can it be immediately estimated what number of the enemy were drowned on being driven into the river Bagmuttee. The route of the fugitives cut off by the north, was directed for refuge to the south in Kurrurbunna Garhee; but being pursued to that place, three miles from the siege of attack, it was evacuated, and they were chased across the Bagbuttee, where those who escaped being drowned or sabred, threw down their arms, and begged for quarter: among this number is the late commander of the Gurhee. Two standards of the enemy have been taken in the attack. I have the honour to transmit a return of the casualties of the detachment. Lieutenant Boilean, commanding my escort, is the only European Officer wounded. He received a deep sabre cut in a personal contest with the Nipaulese Subdah, whom he slew, and whose death hastened the success of the general attack; being myself an eye witness of the conduct of the officers and men on this occasion, and having every reason to be pleased and satisfied with the execution of their service, I beg leave to present, for the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the testimony which I can thus bear to the zeal, courage and effort, which distinguished the exertions of the leaders of divisions, and of the Rissaliah of irregular horse, and of the other officers and men, in the progress of this alert. The Subadar, whose death in the service of Government has occurred, was an officer of bravery, experience and merit. He has left a wife and two sons, whom

I trust to be indulged with permission to recommend to His Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Major, Commanding on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot.

Camp near Burhurwa, Nov. 25, 1814.

(A true copy.)
J. GORDON, Deputy Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the Attack in the Nipaulese Post in Burharwa, under Major Bradshaw, on the Morning of the 25th instant.

Killed.

1 subadar, 1 havildar, 2 horses.

Wounded.

1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 5 sepoys, 14 troopers, 7 horses.

Lieutenant Boilleau, in command of Major Bradshaw's escort, wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JUNE 22d, 1815.

No. XXXI.

Downing-Street, June 22, 1815.

MAJOR the Honourable H. Percy arrived late last night with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. to Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, *Waterloo, June 19, 1815.*

BUONAPARTE having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at daylight in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters

to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and General Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sombref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroy towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under General Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with Marshal Blucher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps; and a corps of cavalry under General Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under General Bülow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in par-

particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, and Major-General Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Alten, Major-General Sir C. Halket, Lieutenant-General Cooke, and Major-Generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division and those of the Brunswick corps were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed return, and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the Marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Ge-

nappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouché from the village of Geéappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied; and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre through Ohaim; and the Marshal had promised me that in case we should be attacked he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning: and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with

with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonel, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-General Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the

fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery.—The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move, this morning, upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, His Majesty has sustained the loss of an Officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position, was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am, afraid deprive His Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished

tinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct till he received a wound from a musket ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under Lieutenant-General Cooke, who is severely wounded; Major-General Maitland and Major-General Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no Officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for His Royal Highness's approbation, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, Major-General Adam, Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; Major-General Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; Colonel Ompteda, Colonel Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major-Generals Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, Major-General Lambert, Major-General Lord E. Somerset, Major-General Sir W. Ponsonby, Major-General Sir C. Grant, and Major-General Sir H. Vivian; Major-General Sir O. Vandeleur; Major- General Count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this as upon all former occasions.

The Artillery and Engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Colonel Sir G. Wood and Colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant-General Major-General Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Delancy, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to His Majesty's service and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers

officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to His Majesty's service.

General Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did General Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and General Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the King of the Netherlands.

General Pozzo di Borgo, General Baron Vincent, General Muffling, and General Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and General Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of General Bulow, upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report, that Major-General Sir William Ponsonby is killed, and, in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer, who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded, but I inclose a list of Officers killed and wounded on the two days, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that Colonel De Lancey is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

List of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick Oels'.
Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B.
Major-General Sir W. Ponsonby, K. C. B.
Colonel du Plat, King's German Legion.
Colonel Omteda, King's German Legion.
Colonel Morrin, 69th Foot.
Colonel Sir W. Ellis, 23d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Macara, 42d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, 92d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon.
Lieutenant-Colonel Canning.
Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, of Lord Hill's Staff.
Major the Honourable F. Howard, 10th Hussars.
Major G. Bain, Royal Artillery.
Major Norman Ramsay, Royal Artillery.
Major Cairnes, Royal Artillery.
Major Chambers, 30th Foot.
Brevet Major Crefton, 5th Division.
Brevet Major Rosewiel, 2d Light Regiment.

Captain

Captain Bolton, Royal Artillery.
Captain Crawford, Guards.
Captain the Honourable ——— Curzon, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.
Captain Chambers, Aide-de-Camp to General Picton.
Captain Charles Eles, 95th Foot.
Captain Robertson, 73d Foot.
Captain Kennedy, 73d Foot.
Captain Schauman, 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion.
Captain Holycowan, 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.
Captain H. Marshal, 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.
Captain Goeben, 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.
Captain Gunning, 10th Hussars.
Captain Grove, 1st Guards.
Lieutenant C. Manners, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Lister, 95th Foot.
Ensign Lord Hay, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Maitland.
Ensign Brown, 1st Guards.

Wounded.

General His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, G. C. B. severely.
Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge, G. C. B. right leg amputated.
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Alten, K. C. B. severely.
Major-General Cooke, left arm amputated.
Major-General Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. Adjutant-General, severely.
Major-General Sir Jas. Kempt, K. C. B. slightly.
Major-General Sir Colin Halket, K. C. B. severely.
Major-General Adams, severely.

Major-

Major-General Sir William Dornberg, K. C. B. severely.
Colonel Sir John Elley, K. C. B. slightly.
Colonel Harris, 73d Foot.
Colonel Quintin, 10th Hussars, slightly.
Colonel Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, severely.
Colonel Sir William Delaney, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, right arm amputated.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, 16th Light Dragoons, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Vigoureau, 30th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, A. Q. M. G. slightly.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 30th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, 95th Foot, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham, 1st Foot Guards, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bowater, 3d Foot Guards, slightly.
Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonell, Coldstream Guards, slightly.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood, 3d Guards, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Hill, Royal Horse Guards (Blue) severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Schreider, 8th Line Battalion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Adair, 1st Guards, severely.
Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, 1st Guards, dangerously.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. H. Berkeley, A. A. G.
Major Maclean, 73d Foot.
Major Beckwith, 95th Foot, severely.
Major Jessop, A. Q. M. G.
Major Busch, 1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion, right arm amputated.
Major Parkinson, 73d Foot, severely.

Major

Major Parker, Royal Horse Artillery, leg amputated.
Major Robert Ball, Royal Artillery, severely.
Major Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir E. Barnes.
Major Lindsay, 69th Foot, dangerously.
Major Watson, 69th Foot, severely.
Brevet Major Einem, dangerously.
Major Wilkins, 95th Foot, severely.
Major Miller, 95th Foot, severely.
Captain Smith, 95th Foot, severely.
Captain Tyler, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Picton, slightly.
Captain Dance, 23d Light Dragoons.
Captain Johnston, 95th Foot.
Captain Carmers, 95th Foot.
Captain Darney, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain Napier, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain A. M'Donald, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain Webber, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain Dumaresque, Aide-de-Camp to General Sir J. Byng, severely.
Captain Whynnates, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain Barnes, Brevet Major, Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain the Honourable —— Erskine, D. A. A. G. left arm amputated.
Captain A. Dangton, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Picton, severely.
Lieutenant Foster, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Crome, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Robe, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Smith, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Strangway, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Hormey, Royal Artillery, arm amputated.
Lieutenant Bloomfield, Royal Artillery, slightly.
Lieutenant Brierton, Royal Artillery, severely.
Lieutenant Forbes, Royal Artillery, severely.

Lieu-

Lieutenant D. Crawford, slightly.
Lieutenant Haverlock, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Alten.
Lieutenant Pringle, Royal Engineers, slightly.
Lieutenant Hamilton, 46th Foot, slightly.
Lieutenant Heise, 1st Light Battalion.
Lieutenant Gardiner, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant Johnstone, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant Moltry, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant Simmons, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant J. Gardiner, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, 95th severely.
Lieutenant Shenley, 95th, severely.
Lieutenant Wright, 95th, severely.

BULLETIN.

No. XXXII.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY OF THE LOWER RHINE.

June 16.—*Battle of Ligny.*

THE Prussian army was posted on the heights between Brie and Sombref, and beyond the last place, and occupied with a large force the villages of St. Amand and Ligny, situated in its front. Mean time only three corps of the army had joined; the fourth, which was stationed between Liege and Hannut, had been delayed in its march by several circumstances, and was not yet come up. Nevertheless, Field Marshal Blucher resolved to give battle, Lord Wellington having already put in motion to support him a strong division of his army, as well as his whole reserve, stationed in the environs of Brussels, and the fourth corps of the Prussian army being also on the point of arriving.

The battle began at three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy brought up above 130,000 men. The Prussian army was 80,000 strong. The village of St. Amand was the first point attacked by the enemy, who carried it after a vigorous resistance.

He then directed his efforts against Ligny: it is a large village, solidly built, situated on a rivulet of the same name. It was there that the contest began which may be considered as one of the most obstinate

obstinate recorded in history. Villages have often been taken and retaken; but here the combat continued for five hours in the villages themselves, and the movements forwards or backwards were confined to a very narrow space. On both sides fresh troops continually came up. Each party had behind the part of the village which it occupied great masses of infantry, which maintained the combat, and were continually renewed by the reinforcements which they received from their rear, as well as from the heights on the right and left. About two hundred cannon were directed from both sides against the village, which was on fire in several places at once. From time to time the combat extended along the whole line, the enemy having also directed numerous troops against the third corps; however the main contest was near Ligny. Things seemed to take a favourable turn for the Prussian troops, a part of the village of St. Amand having been retaken by a battalion commanded by the Field Marshal in person; in consequence of which advantage we had regained a height which had been abandoned after the loss of St. Amand. Nevertheless the battle continued about Ligny with the same fury. The issue seemed to depend upon the arrival of the English troops, or on that of the fourth corps of the Prussian army; in fact the arrival of this last division would have afforded the Field Marshal the means of making, immediately, with the right wing, an attack, from which great success might have been expected; but news arrived that the English division destined to support us was violently attacked by a corps of the French army, and that it was with great difficulty it had maintained itself in its position at Quatre Bras.—The fourth corps of the army did not appear, so that we were forced to maintain alone the contest with an army greatly superior. The evening was much advanced and the

combat about Ligny continued with the same fury and the same equality of success; we invoked, but in vain, the arrival of those succours which were so necessary; the danger became every hour more and more urgent; all the divisions were engaged or had already been so, and there were not any corps at hand able to support them. Suddenly a division of the enemy's infantry, which by favour of the night had made a circuit round the village, without being observed, at the same time that some regiments of cuirassiers had forced the passage on the other side, took in the rear the main body of our army, which was posted behind the houses. This surprise on the part of the enemy was decisive, especially at the moment when our calvalry, also posted on a height behind the village, was repulsed by the enemy's cavalry in repeated attacks.

Our infantry posted behind Ligny, though forced to retreat, did not suffer itself to be discouraged, either by being surprised by the enemy in the darkness, a circumstance which exaggerates in the mind of man the dangers to which he finds himself exposed, or by the idea of seeing itself surrounded on all sides. Formed in masses, it coolly repulsed all the attacks of the cavalry, and retreated in good order upon the heights, whence it continued its retrograde movement upon Tilly. In consequence of the sudden irruption of the enemy's cavalry, several of our cannon in their precipitate retreat had taken directions which led them to defiles, in which they necessarily fell into disorder; in this manner, fifteen pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. At the distance of a quarter of a league from the field of battle, the army formed again. The enemy did not venture to pursue it. The village of Brie remained in our possession during the night, as well as Sombref, where General Thieleman had fought with the third corps, and whence he at day-break slowly began to retreat

treat towards Gembloux, where the corps under General Bulow had at length arrived during the night. The first and second corps proceeded in the morning behind the defile of Mount St. Guibert. Our loss in killed and wounded was great; the enemy, however, took from us no prisoners, except a part of our wounded. The battle was lost, but not our honour. Our soldiers had fought with a bravery which equalled every expectation; their fortitude remained unshaken, because every one retained his confidence in his own strength. On this day Field Marshal Blucher had encountered the greatest dangers. A charge of cavalry, led on by himself, had failed. While that of the enemy was vigorously pursuing, a musket-shot struck the Marshal's horse: the animal, far from being stopped in his career by this wound, began to gallop more furiously till it dropped down dead. The Field-Marshal, stunned by the violent fall, lay entangled under the horse. The enemy's cuirassiers, following up their advantage, advanced; our last horsemen had already passed by the Field-Marshal; an Adjutant alone remained with him, and had just alighted, resolved to share his fate. The danger was great, but Heaven watched over us. The enemy pursuing their charge, passed rapidly by the Field-Marshal without seeing him; the next moment, a second charge of our cavalry having repulsed them, they again passed by him with the same precipitation, not perceiving him, any more than they had done the first time. Then, but not without difficulty, the Field-Marshal was disengaged from under the dead horse, and he immediately mounted a dragoon horse.

On the 17th, in the evening, the Prussian army concentrated itself in the environs of Wavre. Napoleon put himself in motion against Lord Wellington, upon the great road leading from Charleroi to Brussels. An English division maintained,

on the same day, near Quatre Bras, a very severe contest with the enemy. Lord Wellington had taken a position on the road to Brussels, having his right wing leaning upon Braine-la-Leu, the centre near Mont St. Jean, and the left wing against La Haye Sainte. Lord Wellington wrote to the Field Marshal that he was resolved to accept the battle in this position, if the Field Marshal would support him with two corps of his army. The Field Marshal promised to come with his whole army: he even proposed, in case Napoleon should not attack, that the Allies themselves, with their whole united force, should attack him the next day. This may serve to shew how little the battle of the 16th had disorganised the Prussian army, or weakened its moral strength. Thus ended the day of the 17th.

Battle of the Eighteenth.

At break of day the Prussian army again began to move. The 4th and 2d Corps marched by St. Lambert, where they were to take a position, covered by the forest, near Frichemont, to take the enemy in the rear, when the moment should appear favourable. The first corps was to operate by Chain on the right flank of the enemy. The third corps was to follow slowly in order to afford succour in case of need. The battle began about 10 o'clock in the morning. The English army occupied the heights of Mont St. Jean; that of the French was on the heights before Planchenoit; the former was about 80,000 strong; the enemy had about 130,000. In a short time the battle became general along the whole line. It seems that Napoleon had the design to throw the left wing upon the centre, and thus to effect the separation of the English army from the Prussian,

Prussian, which he believed to be retreating upon Maestricht. For this purpose he had placed the greatest part of his reserve in the centre, against his right wing, and upon this point he attacked with fury. The English army fought with a valour which it is impossible to surpass. The repeated charges of the Old Guard were baffled by the intrepidity of the Scotch regiments; and at every charge the French cavalry was overthrown by the English cavalry. But the superiority of the enemy in numbers was too great; Napoleon continually brought forward considerable masses, and with whatever firmness the English troops maintained themselves in their position, it was not possible but that such heroic exertions must have a limit.

It was half past four o'clock. The excessive difficulties of the passage by the defile of St. Lambert had considerably retarded the march of the Prussian columns, so that only two brigades of the fourth corps had arrived at the covered position which was assigned to them. The decisive moment was come; there was not a moment to be lost. The Generals did not suffer it to escape, they resolved immediately to begin the attack with the troops which they had at hand. General Bulow, therefore, with two brigades and a corps of cavalry, advanced rapidly upon the rear of the enemy's right wing. The enemy did not lose his presence of mind; he instantly turned his reserve against us, and a murderous conflict began on that side. The combat remained long uncertain, while the battle with the English army still continued with the same violence.

Towards six o'clock in the evening we received the news that General Thieleman, with the third corps, was attacked near Wavre by a very considerable corps of the enemy, and that they were already disputing the possession of the town. The Field Marshal, however, did not suffer himself to be disturbed by this news; it was on the spot where he

was, and no where else, that the affair was to be decided. A conflict, continually supported by the same obstinacy, and kept up by fresh troops, could alone insure the victory, and if it were obtained here, any reverse sustained near Wavre was of little consequence. The columns, therefore, continued their movements. It was half an hour past seven, and the issue of the battle was still uncertain. The whole of the 4th corps and a part of the 2d under General Pvich had successively come up. The French troops fought with desperate fury; however, some uncertainty was perceived in their movements, and it was observed that some pieces of cannon were retreating. At this moment the first columns of the corps of Genethen Ziethen arrived on the points of attack, near the village of Smouhen, on the enemy's right flank, and instantly charged. This moment decided the defeat of the enemy, his right wing was broken in three places; he abandoned his positions. Our troops rushed forward at the *pas de charge*, and attacked him on all sides, while at the same time the whole English line advanced.

Circumstances were extremely favourable to the attack formed by the Prussian army; the ground rose in an amphitheatre, so that our artillery could freely open its fire from the summit of a great many heights which rose gradually above each other, and in the intervals of which the troops descended into the plain, formed into brigades, and in the greatest order; while fresh corps continually unfolded themselves, issuing from the forest on the height behind us. The enemy, however, still preserved means to retreat, till the village of Planchenoit, which he had on his rear, and which was defended by the guard, was, after several bloody attacks, carried by storm. From that time the retreat became a rout, which soon spread through the whole French army, which in its dreadful confusion hurrying away every thing

thing that attempted to stop it, soon assumed the appearance of the flight of an army of barbarians. It was half-past nine, the Field Marshal assembled all the superior officers, and gave orders to send the last horse and the last man in pursuit of the enemy. The van of the army accelerated its march. The French being pursued without intermission, was absolutely disorganized; the causeway presented the appearance of an immense shipwreck; it was covered with an innumerable quantity of cannon, caissons, carriages, baggage, arms and wrecks of every kind. Those of the enemy who had attempted to repose for a time, and had not expected to be so quickly pursued, were driven from more than nine bivouacs. In some villages they attempted to maintain themselves; but as soon as they heard the beating of our drums or the sound of the trumpet, they either fled or threw themselves into the houses, where they were cut down or made prisoners. It was moonlight, which greatly favoured the pursuit, for the whole march was but a continued chace either in the corn fields or the houses.

At Genappe the enemy had entrenched himself with cannon and overturned carriages; at our approach we suddenly heard in the town a great noise and a motion of carriages; at the entrance we were exposed to a brisk fire of musquetry; we replied by some cannon shot, followed by an *hurrah* and an instant after the town was ours. It was here that, among many other equipages, the carriage of Napoleon was taken; he had just left it to mount on horseback, and in his hurry had forgotten in it his sword and hat. Thus the affairs continued till break of day. About forty thousand men, in the most complete disorder, the remains of the whole army, have saved themselves, retreating through Charleroi, partly without arms, and carrying with them only twenty-seven pieces of their numerous artillery.

The enemy in his flight has passed all his fortresses, the only defence of his frontiers, which are now passed by our armies.

At three o'clock, Napoleon had dispatched from the field of battle, a courier to Paris, with the news that victory was no longer doubtful; a few hours after he had no longer any army left. We have not yet any exact account of the enemy's loss: it is enough to know that two thirds of the whole army are killed, wounded or prisoners; among the latter are Generals Monton, Duhesme, and Compans. Up to this time about three hundred cannon, and above five hundred caissons, are in our hands.

Few victories have been so complete, and there is certainly no example that an army two days after losing a battle, engaged in such an action and so gloriously maintained it. Honour be to troops capable of so much firmness and valour! In the middle of the position occupied by the French army, and exactly upon the height, is a farm, called La Belle Alliance. The march of all the Prussian columns was directed towards this farm, which was visible from every side. It was there that Napoleon was during the battle, it was thence that he gave his orders, that he flattered himself with the hopes of victory, and it was there that his ruin was decided. There, too, it was that by a happy chance Field Marshal Blucher and Lord Wellington met in the dark, and mutually saluted each other as victors.

In commemoration of the alliance which now subsists between the English and Prussian nations, of the union of the two armies, and their reciprocal confidence, the Field Marshal desired, that this battle should bear the name of La Belle Alliance.

By the order of Field Marshal Blucher.

General GNEISENAU.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 24th, 1815.

No. XXXIII.

Downing-Street, June 23, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department:

MY LORD, *Bruxelles, June* 19, 1815.

I HAVE to inform your Lordship, in addition to my dispatch of this morning, that we have already got here five thousand prisoners taken in the action of yesterday, and that there are above two thousand more coming in to-morrow: there will probably be many more. Among the prisoners are the Count Loubau, who commanded the 6th corps, and General Cambrone, who commanded a division of the guards. I propose to send the whole to England by Ostend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 29th, 1815.

No. XXXIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, June 29, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Cateau, 22d, and Joncourt, 25th instant.

Le Cateau, June 22, 1815.

WE have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote to you. Marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th, in pursuit of the enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussians by Beaumont, and the allied army, under my command, by Bavay.

The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon. All accounts agree in stating, that it

is

is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion.

The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country.

The 3d corps, which in my dispatch of the 19th I informed your Lordship had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighbourhood of Wavre till the 20th: it then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant. This corps is the only one remaining entire.

I am not yet able to transmit your Lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army in the late actions.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that Colonel Delancey is not dead; he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubted, and I hope will be early.

Joncourt, June 25, 1815.

FINDING that the garrison of Cambray was not very strong, and that the place was not very well supplied with what was wanting for its defence, I sent Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville there, on the day before yesterday, with one brigade of the 4th division, and Sir C. Grant's brigade of cavalry; and upon his report of the strength of the place, I sent the whole division yesterday morning.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Sir Charles Colville took the town by Escalade yesterday evening, with trifling loss, and from the communications which he has since had with the Governor of the citadel, I have every reason to hope that that post will have been surrendered to a Governor sent there.

there by the King of France, to take possession of it, in the course of this day.

St Quentin has been abandoned by the enemy, and is in possession of Marshal Prince Blucher; and the castle of Guise surrendered last night.

All accounts concur in stating, that it is impossible for the enemy to collect an army to make head against us.

It appears that the French corps which was opposed to the Prussians on the 18th instant, and had been at Wavre, suffered considerably in its retreat, and lost some of its cannon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 1st, 1815.

No. XXXV.

Carlton-House, June 29, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and Vice-Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent by General Sir John Francis Cradock, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, and Sir Richard Bickerton, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then

Then Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Richard Bickerton with the same; the Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and Vice-Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, were severally introduced, knighted, and invested, with the same ceremonies.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 1st, 1815.

No. XXXVI.

Downing-Street, July 3, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was last night received, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Orville, June 29, 1815.

My Lord,

BEING aware of the anxiety existing in England to receive the returns of killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send lists of the officers, and expect to be able to send this evening returns of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The amount of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British and Hanoverian, killed, wounded, and missing, is between 12 and 13,000

Your Lordship will see in the inclosed lists the names of some most valuable officers lost to His Ma-

Majesty's service.—Among them I cannot avoid to mention Colonel Cameron of the 92d, and Colonel Sir H. Ellis of the 23d regiments, to whose conduct I have frequently drawn your Lordship's attention, and who at last fell, distinguishing themselves at the head of the brave troops which they commanded.

Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public and as friends.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

16th June.

Killed.

1st Guards—Ensign James Lord Hay, Aide-de-Camp to General Maitland.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Thomas Brown (Captain); Ensign Samuel S. P. Barrington.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Edward Grose (Captain).

2st Foot—Captain William Buckley, Lieutenants John Armstrong and J. E. Oneill, Ensigns J. G. Kennedy, Charles Graham, and Alexander Robertson.

32d Foot—Captain Edward Whitty.

33d Foot—Captain John Haigh, Lieutenants John Boyce and Arthur Gore.

42d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Macara, K. C. B.; Lieutenant Robert Gordon, Ensign William Gerrard.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant William Tomkins, Ensign Peter Cooke.

69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Edmund William Whitwick.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Adjutant J. Kynock.

92d

92d Foot—Captain William Little, Lieutenant J. J. Chisholm, Ensigns Abel Becher and John M. R. Macpherson, First Lieutenant William Lister.

Wounded.

General Staff—Captain H. G. Macleod, 35th Foot, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Captain John Jessop (Major), 44th Foot, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely; Captain Charles Smyth (Major), 95th Foot, Brigade-Major, severely (since dead); Captain Langton, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Sir T. Pieton, slightly; Lieutenant William Havelock, 43d Foot Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Alten, slightly; Lieutenant William de Goebu, severely (since dead).

Royal Artillery, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Henry Hartmann, severely.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—Major Henry Askew (Col.) severely; Lieutenant James Simpson, (Captain) severely; Ensigns George Fludyer and Thomas Elmsley Croft, severely.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Major Honourable William Stewart, (Colonel) severely; Captain Honourable Horace G. Townsend, (Lieutenant-Colonel) severely; Captain William Miller, (Lieutenant-Colonel) severely (since dead); Lieutenants Robert Adair and Thomas Streatfeild, (Captains) severely; Ensign William Barton, severely.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Captain L. Arquimbeau, (Major) slightly; Capt. Hugh Massey (Major), slightly; Robert Dudgeon, severely; Lieutenants William J. Rea, J. N. Ingram, and William Clarke, severely; Lieutenants R. H. Scott and Joseph Symes, slightly; Lieutenant James Mann, severely; Lieutenants George Stewart and James Alstone, slightly; Adjutant Allan Cameron, severely.

28th Foot—Captains William Irving (M.) and John

Bowles, severely; Lieutenant William Irwin, severely; Lieutenant John Coen, slightly.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, severely; Lieutenant P. Lockwood, severely.

32d Foot—Captain William H. Toole, slightly; Captain Jacques Boyce, severely (since dead); Captains Thomas Cassan and John Crowe, severely; Captain Charles Wallet, slightly; Lieutenants H. W. Brookes, M. W. Meighen, S. H. Lawrence, slightly; Lieutenants George Barr and John Boase, severely; Lieutenant Henry Butterworth, slightly; Lieutenants James Robinson, James Fitzgerald, Henry Quill, Edward Stephens, severely; Lieutenant Thomas Horan, slightly; Ensigns Henry Metcalfe and John Birtwhistle, slightly; Ensigns Charles Dallas and A. Stewart, severely; Adjutant David Davis, slightly.

33d Foot—Major Edward Parkinson, slightly; Captain William M'Intyre, slightly; Lieutenants James Markland, J. G. Ogle, and James Forlong, severely; Ensign John Alderson, severely (right arm amputated) Ensign James Howard, slightly.

42d Foot—Major R. H. Dick (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains A. Menzies, George Davison, Donald M'Donald, Dan. M'Intosh, and Robert Boyle, severely; Lieutenant Donald Chisholm, slightly; Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, severely; Lieutenants Donald M'Kenzie and Hugh A. Fraser, slightly; Lieutenants John Malcolm and A. Dunbar, severely; Ensigns William Fraser and A. L. Fraser, slightly; Adjutant James Young, slightly.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hamerton, slightly; Captains Adam Brugh, David Power, William Burney, and Mildmay Fane, severely; Lieutenants Robert Russel, Robert

bert Grier, and W. B. Strong, severely; Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, slightly; Lieutenant W. M'Hern, severely; Lieutenant James Burke, slightly; Ensigns James Christie, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, and A. Wilson, severely.

69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain H. Linsey (Major), severely; Lieutenants Brook Pigot, John Stewart, and C. Busteed, severely.

73d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant J. Acres, severely (since dead); Captain J. Lloyd, severely; Ensign Thomas Deacon, severely; Ensign R. Heselridge, slightly.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, severely; Majors A. Brown and D. Cameron (Lieutenant-Colonels), severely; Captains T. Mylne, W. Marshal, severely; Captains M. Fraser, and W. Bruce, severely; Captain John Sinclair, severely (since dead); Captain Neil Campbell, slightly; Lieutenant D. M'Phee, slightly; Lieutenants Thomas Brown, William Maddock, W. Leaper, James Fraser, and William A. Riach, severely; Ensign James Robertson, severely.

92d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel John Cameron (Colonel), severely (since dead); Major James Mitchell (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains George W. Holmes, Dugald Campbell, and William C. Grant, severely; Lieutenants Thomas Hobbs and Thomas M'Intosh, severely; Lieutenant Robert Winchester, slighty; Lieutenant Ronald M'Donell, severely; Lieutenant James Kerr Ross, slightly; Lieutenants George Logan, John M'Kinlay, George Mackie, Alexander M'Pherson, and Ewen Ross, severely; Lieutenant Hector M'Innes, slightly; Ensign John Bramwell, severely (right leg amputated); Ensign Robert Logan, slightly; Ensign Augus M'Donald, and Robert Hewett, severely; Assistant Surgeon John Stewart, slightly.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—First Lieutenants J. P. Gardiner and John G. Fitzmorris, severely; First Lieutenant Felix, slightly; Second Lieutenant W. Shenley, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Cameron, severely.

Missing.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Robert M'Kay, severely.

Hanoverian Officers.

Killed.

M. B. Verden—Lieutenant Wegener.

M. B. Osterode—Lieutenant Janish.

Wounded.

M. B. Verden—Captain Witzendorff; Lieutenant Hinuber.

M. B. Lunenburg—Captain Reicke; Lieutenant Dapue.

F. B. Bremen—Captain Bassalde, severely.

F. B. D'York—Lieutenant Mahrenhely, severely; Ensign Rabers, severely.

F. B. Grubenhagen — Lieutenant Westphal, severely; Ensign Ernest, severely; Lieutenant Marwedel, slightly; Ensign Bulow, slightly.

F. B. Lunenburg—Lieutenant Volger, severely.

F. B. Luneberg—Ensigns De Weyhe and Sachase, severely.

Missing.

F. B. Luneberg—Captain Corseir, severely.

M. B. Verden—Ensigns State and Hotzebue.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Names

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, 17th June, 1815.

Killed.

73d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant William Strahan.

Wounded.

1st Life Guards—Captain John Whale, slightly.
7th Hussars—Lieutenant John Gordon, severely.
11th Light Dragoons—James S. Moore, severely.

Missing.

General Staff—Captain A. Krauchenberg (retaken).
7th Hussars—Major E. Hodge, severely wounded; Captain J. D. Elphinstone, severely wounded (retaken); Adjutant Myers, severely.

Hanoverian Officers wounded.

Field B. Bremen—Captain Lapel, severely; Ensigns Brühl and Meyer, severely.
1st Batt. Duke of York—Major Bulow, slightly.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, 18th June 1815.

Killed.

General Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B.; Major-General Sir W. Pousonby, K. C. B.; Colonel Baron Charles Ompteda; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Currie, 90th Foot, A. A. Gen.
Brigade Major Staff, K. G. L.—Captain Henry Weigman.
General Staff—Captain Honourable William Cur-

zon, 69th Foot, D. A. A. G.; Captain Walter Crofton, 54th Foot, Brigade-Major; Captain T. Reignolds (Major) 2d R. N. B. Dragoons, Brigade-Major; Captain Charles Ecles, 95th Foot, Brigade-Major; Captain De Cloudt, K. G. L.

1st Life Guards—Major Samuel Ferrior (Lieutenant-Colonel), and Captain Montague Lind.

2d Life Guards—Richard Fitz Gerald (Lieutenant-Colonel).

Royal Reg. Horse Guards Blue—Major Robert C. Packe.

1st Dragoon Guards—Captain John D. Bringhurst (Major), Captain George Battersby, and Adjutant Thomas Shelver.

1st Royal Dragoons—Captain E. C. Windsor, Lieutenant Charles Forster, Cornet J. C. Sykes, and Adjutant Thomas Shipley.

2d or R. N. B. Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Hamilton, Captain G. L. Barnard, Lieutenant Trotter, Cornets Edward Westley, F. C. Kinchant, and L. Shuldham.

6th Dragoons—Adjutant Michael Cluskey.

10th Hussars—Major Hon. F. Howard, and Lieutenant George Gunning.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Edward Phillips.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant L. J. Bertie and Cornet J. E. Lockhart.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain James Gubbins.

15th Hussars—Major Edward Griffith and Lieutenant Isaac Sherwood.

16th Light Dragoons—Captain J. P. Buchanan and Cornet Alexander Hay.

1st Light Dragoons, K. G. L.—Captain Frederic Peters and Lieutenants C. F. Sevetzou and Otto Kuhlmann.

2d Light Dragoons, K. G. L.—Captain F. B. Bulow and Cornet H. Drangmeister.

3d Hussars, K. G. L.—Captains August Kerssenbruh

bruh and George Jansen, Cornet William Deickmann, and Adjutant Henry Bruggeurann.

Royal Artillery—Captains F. Ramsay and R. M. Cairnes (Majors), Captains G. Beane and S. Bolton.

Royal Artillery, K. G. L.—Lieut. Detlef de Schulzen.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—Sir Francis D'Oyley (Lieutenant-Colonel).

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Captains Edward Stables (Lieutenant-Colonel), and Charles Thomas (Lieutenant-Colonel;) Ensign Edward Pardoe.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant John Luice Blackman.

3d Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants Honourable Hastings Forbes (Captain), Thomas Crawford (Captain), and John Ashton (Captain).

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant William Young, and Ensign William Anderson.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Joseph Hawtyn (Major), Charles Joliffe, and Thomas Farmer; Lieutenant G. Fensham.

27th Foot. 1st Batt.—Captain George Holmes, Ensign Samuel Ireland.

28th Foot—Captain W. Meacham.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major J. W. Chambers, Captain Alexander M'Nabb, Lieutenants Henry Beere and Edward Prendergast, Ensigns John James and James Bullen.

33d Foot—Lieutenants R. H. Buck and James Hart.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major A. R. Heyland, Captain W. Fisher.

52d Foot—Ensign W. Nettles.

69th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morice (Colonel), Captains Benjamin Hobhouse and R. Blackwood.

71st Foot—Ensign John Todd.

73d Foot—Captains Alexander Robertson and John

Kennedy, Lieutenant Matthew Hollis, Ensigns Samuel Lowe and Charles Page.

79th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieutenants D. M'Pherson and E. Kennedy.

95th Foot 1st Batt.—First Lieutenant Edward Dunkin Johnstone.

1st Light Batt. K. G. L.—Captains Philip Holzermann, Henry Marschalk, and Alexander Goeben, Lieutenant Anthony Albert.

2d Batt. K. G. L.—Captains A. Boseweil (Major) and William Schaumann, Ensign Frederick Robertson.

1st Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain Charles Holle.

2d Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain George Tibe.

3d Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain Frederick Didel.

4th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Ensign Frederick Cronhelm.

5th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain C. Wurmb, Adjutant Laves Schuck.

8th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captains William Voigt and T. Westernhagen, Lieutenant William Mahrenholz.

Wounded.

General Staff—General His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, G. C. B. severely; Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge, G. C. B. severely (right leg amputated); Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Alten, K. C. B. severely: Major-General George Cooke, severely (left arm amputated); Major-General Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. severely; Major-General Frederick Adams, severely; Major-General Sir James Kempt, K. C. B. slightly; Major-General Sir Charles Halkett, K. C. B. severely: Major-General Sir William Doernberg, K. C. B. severely; Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B. slightly; Colonel Charles Duplat, severely (since dead); Colonel Sir John Elley, K. C. B. Royal Horse Guards (Blue), D. A. G. severely.

Per-

Permanent Staff—Colonel Sir William Delancey, K. C. B , D. Q. M. Gen. severely (since dead).

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, K. C. B. 1st Guards, A. Q. M. Gen. severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Alex. Abererombie, Coldstream Guards, A. Q. M. Gen. slightly.

Unattached—Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, A. A. G. slightly.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Berkeley, K. C. B. 35th Foot, A. A. G. severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon, K. C. B. 3d Guards, A. D. C. to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, severely (since dead); Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fox Canning, A. D. C. to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, severely (since dead); Major Honourable George Dawson, A. Q. M. G. slightly; Major Charles Beckwith, 95th Foot, A. Q. M G. severely; Major Andrew Hamilton, 4th West India Regiment, A. D. C. to Major-General Sir E. Barnes, slightly; Major L'Estrange, 71st Foot, A. D. C. to Major-General Sir D. Pack, severely (since dead); Captain Honourable E. S. Erskine, 60th Foot, D. A. A. G severely (left arm amputated); Captain Edward Fitzgerald, 25th Foot, D. A. Q. M. G. slightly; Captain T. Hunter Blair (Major), 91st Foot, Brigade Major, severely; Captain G. de Eurenr, Staff, K. G. L. severely; Captain T. Noel Harris, half-pay, severely (right arm amputated); Captain Henry Baines, Royal Artillery, slightly; Captain William Stothert, 3d Guards, severely (since dead); Captain Orlando Bridgman, 1st Guards, A. D. C. to Lord Hill, slightly; Captain Henry Dumaresq, 9th Foot, A. D. C. to Major-General Byng, severely; Captain William Moray, Extra A. D. C. to Major-General Grant, severely; Lieutenant Ralph Mansfield, 15th Hussars, A. D. C. to Major-General Grant, slightly;

slightly; Lieutenant James Rook, half-pay, Extra A. D. C to His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, slightly; Lieutenant J H. Hamilton, 46th Foot, D. A. A. G. slightly; Major William Thornhill, 7th Hussars, A. D. C. to Lieutenant-General Earl of Uxbridge, severely; Captain Thomas Wildman, 7th Hussars, A D. C. to Lieutenant-General Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Captain J. J. Fraser, 7th Hussars, A. D. C. to Lieutenant-General Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Lieutenant Horace Seymour, 18th Hussars, A. D. C. to Lieutenant-General Earl of Uxbridge, slightly.

1st Life Guards—Captain Edward Kelly, Cornets William Richardson, and Samuel Cox, severely.

Royal Regiment Horse Guards (Blue)—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert C. Hill, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Hill, slightly; Lieutenant William Cunliffe Shawe, and Everard William Bouverie, slightly.

1st Dragoon Guards—Captain Michael Turner, severely; Captain J. F. Naylor, slightly; Captain J. P. Sweney, severely; Lieutenant W. D. Irvine, slightly.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Captain C E. Radcliffe, (M.) severely; Captain A. R. Clarke, Lieutenants G. Gunning and Sig. Trafford, slightly; T. R. Keily, severely; Sam. Wyndowe, slightly; C. Ommany severely; S. Goodenough, and Charles Blois, slightly,

2d (R. N. B.) Dragoons—Majors J. B. Clarke (Lieutenant-Colonel) severely; and J. P. Hankin (Lieutenant-Colonel) slightly; Captains James Poole, (Major) and Richard Vernon severely; Lieutenant John Mills, slightly; Francis Stopart, James Carruthers, severely (since dead) and Charles Wyndham, severely.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, (Colonel, slightly; Major F. S. Miller, (Lieutenant-Colonel), Captains W. F. Brown, and Honourable

able S. Douglas, Lieutenant Alexander Hassard, severely.

7th Hussars— Captains Thomas William Robins, William Vernor, and P. A. Heyliger, Lieutenants R. Douglas, Edward Peters, and Robert Beattie, severely.

10th Hussars—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Quentin, (Colonel) severely; Captain John Grey, slightly, Captains John Gurwood, and Charles Wood, Lieutenants Robert Arnold, and Anthony Bacon, severely.

11th Light Dragoons—Captain J. A. Schreiber, slightly; Lieutenants Frederick Wood, severely; Richard Coles slightly; and Robert Milligan, severely.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Honourable F. C. Ponsonby (Colonel), and Captain Edwin Sandys, severely; Lieutenant W. H. Dowbeggen, slightly.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Shap Boyce, Captains Joseph Doherty George Doherty, and Charles Bowers, slightly; Lieutenant John Gale, severely (since dead) Lieutenant John Pymm, severely (since dead) Lieutenants John H. Irwin, James Mill, and George H. Pack, slightly.

15th Hussars—Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton Dalrymple severely (leg amputated); Captain Joseph Thackwell, severely (arm amputated); Captain John R. Whiteford, and Lieutenant William Byam, severely; Lieutenants Edward Byam, and George A. Dawkins, slightly; Lieutenant Henry Buckley, severely (since dead).

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel James Hay, severely; Captain Richard Weyland, and Lieutenant William Osten, slightly; Lieutenant N. D. Crichton, severely.

18th Hussars— Lieutenant Charles Hesse, and Adjutant H. Duperiere, severely.

23d Light Dragoons—Major J. M. Cutcliffe, severely; Captain C. Webb Dance, slightly; Captain Thomas Gerrard (Major), and Lieutenant Thomas B. Wall, severely; Lieutenant Brabasin Disney, slightly.

1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel John Bulow, severely; Major A. Reitzenstein, slightly; Captain B. Bothmer, severely; Captains P. Sichart, and G. Hattorf, slightly; Lieutenant O. Hammerstain, severely; Lieutenant W. Mackenzie, and Henry Bosse, slightly; Cornets S. He Vanne, and Tritton, severely; Adjutant W. Tricke, slightly.

2d Light Dragoons, K. G. L.—Lieutenant-Colonels C. de Jonquires and C. Maydell, slightly; Captain T. Harling, severely; Lieutenant H. H. C. Ritter, severely; Cornet F. Loveny, severely.

1st Hussars, K. G. L.—Lieutenant George Baring, slightly.

3d Hussars, K. G. L.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Meyer, severely; Captains Quintus Goeben and William Schuchen, slightly; Lieutenants Hermun True and Christopher Ochlkers, severely; Cornet Frederick Floyer, slightly; Cornets Conrad Dassel and Huns Hodenberg, severely.

Royal Artillery, British—Major William Lloyde, severely; Captain Charles Napier, severely; Captain John Parker (Major), severely (leg amputated); Captain Robert Bull (Major), slightly; Captains E. C. Whinyates, C. C. Dansey, R. Macdonald, and W. Webber, slightly

Royal Artillery, K. G. L.—Captain Augustus Sympher, slightly; Captain William Brann, severely.

Royal Artillery, British—T. F. Strangeways, slightly; Lieutenant W. L. Brereton, severely; W. L. Robe severely (since dead); Lieutenant William Smith, slightly; Lieutenant M'Cromie, severely (both legs amputated); Lieutenant Henry Foster, severely; Lieutenants D. Crawford

ford and J. Day, slightly ; Lieutenant C. Spearman, severely; Lieutenant F. Manners, severely (since dead); Lieutenant T. Harvey, severely (right arm amputated); Lieutenant William Poole, severely

Royal Artillery, K. G. L.—Lieutenants Lewis Erythropel and Lewis Heise, severely.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant J. W. Pringle. slightly.

Royal Staff Corps—Captain Thomas Wright, slightly; Lieutenant George D. Hall, severely.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—Captains Richard Henry Cooke, (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; and W. H. Milnes (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely (since dead); Lieutenants Francis Luttrell (Captain), and Somerville W. Burgess (Captain), severely; Ensign Henry Lascelles, slightly.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Captain Henry D'Oyley (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain George Fead (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenant Honourable Robert Clements (Captain), severely; Lieutenant Charles Parker Ellis (Captain) slightly; Ensign Robert Batty, slightly; Ensign Robert Bruce, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Capt. Daniel K'Kinnon (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Captain Heny Wyndham (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Lieutenants Edward Sumner (Captain) and Honourable Robert Moore (Captain) severely; Ensign Henry Frederick Griffiths, severely; Ensign John Montague, slightly; Ensign Henry Vane, severely.

3d Guards, 2d Batt.—Captain Charles Dashwood (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains Edward Bowater (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Charles West (Lieutenant-Colonel); Lieutenant Robert Bamford Hesketh (Captain), slightly; Lieutenant George Evelyn (Captain) severely; Lieutenant Hugh Montgomerie; Ensigns Chs. Lake

Lake and David Baird; Charles Simpson, severely, (since dead).

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Major Colin Campbell (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain L. Arguimbau (Major), slightly; Captains Robert M'Donald, and Hugh Massey (Majors), severely; Lieutenants Archibald Morrison, George Lane, J. F. Miller, and William Dobbs, severely; Lieutenants Robert H. Scott, and J. L. Black, slightly; Ensigns Thomas Stevens, and Joseph M'Kay, slightly; Ensign Leond. M Cooper, severely; Quarter-Master Thos. Griffiths, slightly.

24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains G. D. Wilson, and James C. Edgill, slightly; Lieutenants John Brown, George Smith, Halkett Boyd, William Squires, severely; Lieutenant Robert Gerard, slightly; Ensign W. M. Matthews, slightly; Adjutant W. M. Richardson, severely.

34th Foot, 3d Batt.—Ensign Alfred Cooper, slightly.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. W. Ellis, K. C. B. (Colonel), severely, since dead; Major J. H. E. Hill (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely; Captain Henry Johnson, slightly; Lieutenant W. A. Griffiths, severely; Lieutenant John Clyde; Lieutenant R. D. Sidley, slightly.

27th Foot, 1st Batt—Captain John Hare (Major), slightly; Captain John Tucker, severely; Lieutenants G. M'Donald, W. Henderson, R. Handcock, W. Fortescue, T. Craddock, E. W. Drew, C. Manly, and John Millar, severely; Ensign Thomas Smith, severely; Ensign John Ditmas, slightly; Ensign Edward Handcock, severely.

28th Foot—Major R. Nixon (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain Richard Llewellyn (Major), severely; Captain Richard Kelly, slightly; Captains T. English, W. F. Wilkinson, Roger P. Gilbert, Henry Hillyard, Charles B. Carruthers, John T. Clarke, severely; Captains John Willington

lington Shelton and John Deares, slightly; Captain G. Ingram, severely, since dead; Ensign J. Mountsevan, severely; Adjutant Thomas Bridgland, slightly.

30th Foot—Majors William Bailey (Lieutenant Colonel) and C. A Vigereux (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain A. Gore, slightly; Lieutenant R. C. Elliot, slightly; Lieutenants John Rumby and John Pratt, severely; Lieutenants R. Hughes, T. Moneypenny, R. Daniel, John Ross (2d), slightly; Lieutenant W. O. Warren, severely; Adjutant M. Andrews, slightly.

32d Foot—Captain Hugh Harrison, severely; Lieutenants Thomas Rosslewin and James Colthurst, slightly; Lieutenants Thomas Horan and Jonathan Jagoe, severely; Ensigns J. M'Conchy, John Birtwhistle, and William Bennett, severely; Adjutant David Davies, severely.

33d Foot—Captains Charles Knight and J. M. Harty, slightly; Lieutenants Thomas Reid, R. Westmore, and Samuel Pagan, severely; Lieutenants Thomas Haight and John Cameron, severely, (since dead); Ensigns W. Bain and —— Drury, severely; Adjutant W. Thain, slightly.

40th Foot —Captains C. Ellis, and J. H. Barnett, severely; Lieutenants R. Moore, J. Mill, and J. Anthony, severely; Lieutenant J. Campbell, slightly; Hon. M. Brown, severely; Lieutenant J. Robb, slightly; Ensigns F. Ford, and J. Clarke, severely.

42d Foot.—Captain Mungo M'Pherson, slightly; Lieutenants John Orr and George Gunn Munro, severely; Lieutenants Hugh A. Fraser, and James Brander, slightly; Quarter-Master Donald M'Intosh, slightly.

44th Foot.—Major George O'Mealy (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenant James Burke, severely; Adjutant Thomas M'Cann, severely.

51st Foot.—Captain Samuel Beardesley, severely; Lieutenant Chas. W. Tyndale, slightly.

52d Foot.—Major Chas. Rowan (Lieutenant-Colonel, slightly; Captain Charles Diggle, severely; Captain James Fred. Love (Major), severely; Lieutenant Charles Dawson, severely; Lieutenant Matthew Anderson, severely, (left leg amputated); Lieutenants Geo. Campbell, and Thomas Cottingham, severely, Adjutant John Winterbottom, severely.

69th Foot.—Captain Lewis Watson (Major), severely; Ensigns Henry Anderson, and Edward Hodder, severely.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Reynell (Colonel), slightly; Major Arthur Jones (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain Donald Campbell, slightly; Captains William A. Grant, and James Henderson, severely; Captain Chas. Johnson (Major), slightly; Lieutenant Joseph Barralier, slightly; Lieutenant John Raleig Elwes, severely, (since dead); Lieutenants Robert Lind, and Robert Lawe, severely; Lieutenants Carique Lewin, John Roberts, and John Coote, slightly; Adjutant W. Anderson, slightly.

73d Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Harris (Colonel), severely; Major Archibald M'Lean, severely; Captains Henry Coane, William Wharton, and John Garland, severely; Lieutenants John M'Connel, and Thos. Reynolds, severely; Lieutenant Donald Browne, severely, (left arm amputated); Ensign William M'Bean, severely; Ensign Charles Eastwood, slightly; Ensign Geo. Bridge, severely; Adjutant Patrick Hay, severely.

79th Foot—Captains James Campbell, Niel Campbell, severely; Captain John Cameron, severely, (since dead); Lieutenants John Powling, D. Cameron, and Ewen Cameron, severely; Lieutenants

tenants A. Cameron, C. M'Arthur, and A. Forbes, Ensigns John Nash and A. S. Crauforde, slightly.

92d Foot—Captains Peter Wilkie, and Archibald Ferrier, slightly; Lieutenants Robert Winchester, and Donald M'Donald, severely; Lieutenant James Kerr Ross, slightly; Lieutenant James Hope, severely.

95th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. F. Bernard, K. C. B. (Colonel) slightly; Major Alexander Cameron (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains Edward Chawner, and William Johnstone, 1st Lieutenants John Malloy, John Gardiner, George Simmons, and John Stillwell, severely (since dead); 2nd Lieutenants Allen Stewart, James Wright, and James Church, severely.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Majors Amos Godsold Norcott (Lieutenant-Colonel), and George Wilkins (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain George Miller (Major), severely; Captain John M'Culloch, severely, (left arm amputated); Lieutenants William Humbly and Edward Coxon, severely; Lieutenants Donald Cameron, Robert Cochrane, John Fry, slightly; Lieutenants John Ridgway Joseph Lynam, Richard Eyre, Joseph Walsh, severely; Lieutenant Vera Webb, slightly.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Major John Ross (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain James Fullerton (Major), severely; First Lieutenants J. T. Worsley and G. H. Shenley, severely.

1st Light Batt. K. G. L.—Major Hans Busseche, severely (right arm amputated); Captain Fred. Gilsa, severely; Lieutenants Christian Heise and Ker Wolrabe, severely; Lieutenant Adolphus Koster, slightly; Lieutenant H. Leonhart, severely; Ensign A. Gentzkow, slightly; Ensigns Charles Behne and A. Heise, severely.

2d Light Batt. K. G. L.—Lieutenant F. Kessler, [illegible], Lieutenant [illegible], slightly; Lieutenant [illegible]

tenants O. Lindam and E. Riefkugel, severely; Lieutenants M. Jobin and T. Carrey, slightly; Lieutenant G. D. Grame, Ensign George Franck, Adjutant D. Timmann, severely.

1st Line Batt. K. G. L.—Major William Robertson, severely; Captains Gerlach, Schlutter, severely; Lieutenant A. Muller and H. Wilding, severely; Ensign H. Lucken, severely; Adjutant F. Schnath, severely.

2d Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain F. Purgold, severely; Lieutenant Clare Decken, severely.

3d Line Batt. K. G. L.—Major Anthony Boden, severely; Lieutenants Frederick Jansen and F. Leschen, severely; Lieutenants A. Kuckuck and E. Kuckuck, slightly.

4th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Major G. Chuden, severely (since dead); Captain F. Heise, slightly; Lieutenants Casp Both and A. Langworth, slightly; Lieutenant W. L. De la Farque, severely; Ensign Arnold Oppuhn, slightly; Adjutant A. Hartwig, severely.

5th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain F. Sander, severely; Lieutenant C. Berger, severely; Lieutenant G. Klingsohr, severely

8th Line Batt. K. G. L.—Captain C. Rougemont, severely; Lieutenant C. Sadler, slightly; Ensign W. Marcau, severely; Adjutant T. Brinmann, severely.

3d Batt. Royal Scots—Volunteer Richard Blacklin, slightly.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Charles Smith, slightly.

Missing.

Staff, K. G. L.—Captain C. D. Bohers, Br. Major.

General Staff—Lieutenant E. Gerstlacher, 3d Hussars, K. G. L., D. A. A. G. wounded.

2d Life Guards—Lieutenant Samuel Weymouth.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—Captain John Thoyts.

1st

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel William Fuller (Colonel), severely wounded; Captain Henry Graham; Lieutenant Francis Brooke, severely wounded; Cornet Honourable H. B. Bernard.
1st Dragoons—Cornet Richard Magniac.
6th Dragoons—Lieutenant P. Ruffo.
23d Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Stephen Coxon.
2d Light Batt. K. G. L.—Captain Ernest Holzermann, wounded.

Names of the Hanoverian Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 18th June 1815.

Killed.

General Staff—Captain M. Hanbury (Brigade Major).
2d Batt. Duke of York—Lieutenant Uffel, Ensign Berghoff.
Field Batt. Grubenhagen — Lieutenant Colonel Baron Wurmb.
1st Luneburg Batt —Captain Bobart, Ensign de Plato.
Bremirvode Batt.—Ensign Thomas Holt.
Osterode Batt.—Ensign Schautz.

Wounded.

Field Jaegers—Captain De Reden, slightly; Lieutenant Grote, slightly; Lieutenant Schultze, severely.
2d Batt. Duke of York—Major Baron Gudirig Munster, slightly; Captain F. Gotthard, severely; Captain C. Quentin, slightly; Lieutenants G. Winkler and W. Roichers, slightly; Ensigns Ludewig Nieuheuke and George Meyer, severely.
Field Batt. Grubenhagen—Captain De Bauer, slightly.
Field Batt. Bremen—Lieutenant Colonel Lan-

grehre, severely, since dead; Major Müller, slightly; Lieutenants De Quistorff (1st) and De Quistorff (2d), slightly; Adjutant Wehner, slightly.

Field Batt. Luneburg—Lieutenant Colonel Klencke, severely.

Field Batt. Verden—Major Schopp, slightly; Captain Jacoby, slightly; Lieutenant Selig, slightly; Lieutenant Brandis (2d), severely; Lieutenants Brandis (1st), and Suffeuplan, slightly; Ensign Planz, slightly; Adjutant Gerhard, slightly.

Militia Batt. Bremivorde—Lieutenant Leoper, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Weneke and Edward Meyer, severely; Ensigns Edward Wilhew and Ernest Holthansen, slightly.

1st Batt. Duke of York—Captain de Pavel, severely; Lieutenant Shol, severely; Ensign Müller, slightly.

3d Batt. Duke of York—Major Clamor Buscke, severely.

Salzgitter—Captain Ch. Hammerstein, slightly; Lieutenant Ch. Spangenberg, severely.

Militia Batt. Handelu—Major Strube, slightly; Captain Blankhart, slightly; Lieutenant Kohle, severely; Lieutenant Kistner, slightly.

Militia Batt. Hildesham—Major Reden, severely.

Militia Battalion Peina—Captain Bertram, severely; Ensign Kohler, slightly; Lieutenant Helmriek, 7th Line Batt. K. G. L. attached, severely.

Griffhorn Batt.—Major Hammerstein; Major Leue, 4th Batt. K. G. L. attached, severely (since dead); Captain Wredenfeld, slightly; Lieut. Sehmidt, severely.

Luneburg—Captain Kampf; Ensign Dornaur and Meyer.

Verden Batt.—Lieutenants Hartzig, Wiencoken, Ensign Ziegener.

Osterode Batt.—Major Reden, Captains Papet, and

and Ingersleben, Lieutenants Groebe, and Sambrecht.

Münder Batt.—Captain Harstein, Lieutenants Brisberg, Brenning, and Schwencke, Ensigns Murray, and Oppermann.

Missing.

Field Batt. Luneberg—Major Dackenhausen, wounded, Staff Surgeon Karster, Assistant Surgeon Schmutser.

Bremenvorde—2d Quarter Master Rees, 1st Quarter Master William Ehlers.

Saltzgitter—Ensign Schrader, Assistant Surgeons John Deneske, and Rhomeyer.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4th, 1815.

No. XXXVII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 3, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to His Lordship by the Duke of Wellington, dated Orvillé, June 28, 1815.

THE citadel of Cambray surrendered on the evening of the 25th instant, and the King of France proceeded there with His Court and His troops on the 26th. I have given that fort over entirely to His Majesty.

I attacked Peronne, with the 1st brigade of guards, under Major-General Maitland, on the 26th in the afternoon. The troops took the hornwork, which covers the suburb on the left of the Somme, by storm, with but small loss; and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on condition that the garrison should lay down their arms and be allowed to return to their homes.

The troops upon this occasion behaved remarkably

ably well; and I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of a battery of artillery of the troops of the Netherlands.

I have placed in garrison there two battalions of the troops of the King of the Netherlands.

The armies under Marshal Blucher and myself have continued their operations since I last wrote to your Lordship. The necessity which I was under of halting at Catcau, to allow the pontoons and certain stores to reach me, and to take Cambray and Peronne, had placed the Marshal one march before me; but I conceive there is no danger in this separation between the two armies.

He has one corps this day at Crespy, with detachments at Villars Coterets and La Ferté Milon; another at Senlis; and the fourth corps, under General Bulow, towards Paris; he will have his advanced guard to-morrow at St. Denis and Gonasse. The army under my command has this day its right behind St. Just, and its left behind Taub, where the high road from Compeigne joins the high road from Roye to Paris.

The reserve is at Roye.

We shall be upon the Oise to-morrow.

It appears by all accounts, that the enemy's corps collected at Soissons, and under Marshal Grouchy, have not yet retired upon Paris; and Marshal Blucher's troops are already between them and that city.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4th, 1815.

No. XXXVIII.

Foreign-Office, July 5, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office.

Extract of a Dispatch from William A'Court, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naples June 17, 1815.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that His Sicilian Majesty made this day His public entry into His capital, after an absence of nine years. The crowd that thronged the road all the way from Portici was immense, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people on the appearance of their legitimate Monarch. It was impossible to mistake the public feeling upon this oc-

occasion. The theatrical processions of Murat drew crowds, as I am told, of curious spectators, but curiosity was not the inducement here; in every countenance might be read the honest expression of heartfelt joy, at the return of a beloved and native Sovereign.

His Majesty was received, on His arrival at the Palace, by all the principal Nobility of the country, the great majority of whom appeared to partake of the enthusiasm which had been previously demonstrated by the lower classes. In fact, never was national joy so unequivocally and so universally displayed.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naples, June 17, 1815.

HAVING received the commands of His Majesty King Ferdinand IV. to attend Him from Portici, in His entry into His capital, I had this day the honour of being present with His Majesty, and of witnessing the enthusiasm with which He was received by His people. The King entered Naples at the head of His own troops, together with the Austrians and British, who defiled before Him on His arrival at His Palace.

The constant attachment the Neapolitan people are known to have ever borne their legitimate Sovereign, makes it unnecessary to detail to your Lordship their joy at His return. His Majesty reassumes the Government of His country, beloved and respected by all classes of His subjects.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JULY 7th, 1815.

No. XXXIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 7, 1815.

CAPTAIN Lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with dispatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse, 2d and 4th instant.

Gonasse, July 2, 1815.

" THE enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blucher's corps at Villars Coterets, on the 28th, but the main body coming up they were driven off, with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon, and about 1000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on the march from Soissons to Paris, and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villars Coterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon this road by General Bulow, who took from them five hundred prisoners, and drove them across the Marne.

They

They have, however, got into Paris.

The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position with the right upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain as I advanced, and he will this day have his right at Plessis Pique, his left at St. Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles.

The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly; and by means of the little rivers Rouillon and la Vielle Mar, they have inundated the ground on the north side of that town, and water having been introduced into the canal de l'Oureq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris.

The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the depôts of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called Les Tirailleurs de la Garde, and the Federés.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Quesnoy surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th June.

I inclose the copy of His Royal Highness's report upon this subject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young Prince conducted this affair.

I like-

I likewise understand that Bassaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town."

(Translation.)

Petit Wargnies, June 28, 1815.

"ON the day before yesterday I had the honour of receiving your Grace's letter, dated Joncourt, 26th inst. sent by your Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Cathcart, whom I have requested to inform your Excellency that Marshal Count Rothallier had arrived this morning to summon the place in the name of Louis XVIII. He entered into a negociation with Lieutenant-General Despreaux, Governor of Quesnoy. The only result, howevery, produced by this was a very singular reply from the Governor, from which it appeared to me that he might possibly be induced to capitulate, and I determined at once on firing some shells and shot into the town, and of advancing our tirailleurs to the very glacis, to annoy them in every quarter, with a view of making some impression on the Commandant, and of endeavouring by that means to excite to revolt the National Gurrds and inhabitants, who are said to be well disposed towards us.

From the information collected as to the fortifications, there appeared to me no reasonable chance of taking it by escalade, the ditches being filled with water, in addition to the inundation which had been made. At eleven o'clock at night, I ordered five howitzers and six six-pounders to open on the town, and I continued the fire until three o'clock at day break. The town was at one time on fire in three places, but the fire was shortly extinguished. Some men were killed in the town and several wounded, which appears to have produced exactly the effect which I wished. Last night

Ge-

General Anthing who commands the Indian brigade, sent an Officer with the proposals to the Commandant, according to the authority which I had given to him and coupled with a threat of bombardment and assault.

Upon this a negotiation was entered into, which ended in the signing of the following capitulation, this night; that is to say, that he would send an officer, with an Aid-de-Camp of General Anthing, to Cambray, to ascertain the fact of the residence of the King of France in that town, and the abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son, and that, thereupon, he would give us this night at six o'clock possession of the Porte des Forêts, to be occupied by a company of artillery, and that the next morning the garrison should march out of the town; the National Guards to lay down their arms and return to their homes; the Commander, and that part of the garrison who were not National Guards, were to go and receive the orders of Louis XVIII. in whose name we shall take possession of the town."

My Lord, *Gonasse, July* 4, 1815.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d instant, that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon, but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under General Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two Allied Armies by a bridge which had been

established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation, at the palace of St. Cloud, of a Military Convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris.

Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I inclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by Marshal Prince Blucher and Me, and by the Prince d'Eckmuhl on the part of the French army.

This Convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.

General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

THIS day the 3d of July 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the Portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guilleminot, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French

French Army on one side ; and Major-General Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of His Highness the Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army ; Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the English army on the other side, have agreed to the following articles :

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies commanded by His Highness the Prince Blucher, and His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days ; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. III. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depôts shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration, which belong to the army.

Art. IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. V. The military and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Art. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed

lowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. VII. The officers of the line employed with the *Federés*, or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

Art. VIII. To-morrow the 4th of July, at midday, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal gendarmerie.

Art. X. The Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities, so long as they shall exist.

Art. XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the Government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected, and the Allied Powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

Art. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and

and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. XIV. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms, at least ten days beforehand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present Convention is declared common to all the Allied Armies, provided it be ratified by the Powers on which these armies are dependant.

Art. XVII. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron BIGNON.
Count GUILLEMONT.
Count De BONDY.
The Baron De MUFFLING.
F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present Suspension of Arms, at Paris, the 3d of July 1815.

Approved,

(Signed) Marshal the Prince D'ECHMUHL.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 8th,
1815.

No. XL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 6, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Louvres, 30th June, and Gonasse, 2d July 1815.

MY LORD, *Louvres, June 30, 1815.*

I HAVE now the honour of inclosing to your Lordship, the returns of killed and wounded of the army, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; lists of officers, &c.

Brigadier-General Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in these returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand. He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed, in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of Marshal Prince Blucher and the officers

officers at the Prussian head-quarters, as well as mine, and I greatly regret his misfortune.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B., in Action with the Enemy at Les Quatre Bras, on the 16th day of June 1815.

General Staff—1 general staff, 1 cornet or ensign, killed; 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

Royal Artillery—9 rank and file and 19 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 17 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 250 rank and file, wounded.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 225 rank and file, wounded.

3d Guards, 2 Batt.—7 rank and file wounded.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 13 serjeants, 167 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot—11 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 56 rank and file, wounded.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded; 5 missing.

32d Foot—1 captain, 21 rank and file, killed; 5 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 4

serjeants, 1 drummer, 148 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 64 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, missing.

42d Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 82 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 14 rank and file, missing.

69th Foot, 2 Batt.—1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 103 rank and file, wounded.

73d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 staff, 28 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 248 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain missing.

92d Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 212 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 9 en-

9 ensigns, 1 staff, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 269 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 4 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 36 captains, 68 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 4 staff, 100 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1,909 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total Loss of Hanoverians—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 29 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 198 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 142 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 4 drummers, 298 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 4 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 39 captains, 74 lieutenants, 28 ensigns, 4 staff, 111 serjeants, 5 drummers, 2,107 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 169 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

N. B. The names of officers, killed, wounded, and missing, on the 16th of June, were published in the London Gazette of 1st July.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the command of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B. on the 17th June, 1815.

General Staff—1 Captain, missing.
1st Life Guards—3 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—3 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.
1st or Royal Dragoons—1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed.
7th Hussars—6 rank and file, 17 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, 22 horses, missing.
11th Light Dragoons—4 horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
13th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file missing.
18th Hussars—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.
23d Light Dragoons—1 serjeant, 5 horses, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.
2d or King's German Legion—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.
1st Hussars King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 3 horses missing.
30th Foot, 2nd Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.
33rd Foot, 2nd Batt.—3 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, missing.
69th Foot, 2nd Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
73rd Foot, 2nd Batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, killed.

Total

Total British Loss—1 lieutenant; 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, 45 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 41 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, 33 horses missing.

Total Hanoverian Loss—9 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

Total British and Hanoverian—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 45 horses, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 112, rank and file, 29 horses, wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 62 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B. The names of officers killed and wounded were inserted in the Supplement of the London Gazette, of the 1st July, published the 3d July.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied army, under the command of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B. in action with the enemy at Waterloo, on the 18th day of June, 1815.

General Staff—2 general staff, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, killed; 10 general staff, 3 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 5 Majors, 12 captains, 4 lieutenants, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, missing.

1st Life Guards.—1 Major, 1 captain, 2 troop quarter-masters, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file,

 39 horses,

39 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 cornets, 1 troop quarter-master, 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, 21 horses, wounded; 4 rank and file, 25 horses, missing.

2d Life Guards—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, 100 horses, killed; 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 34 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 94 rank and file, 53 horses, missing.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—1 major, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, 54 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 lieutenants, 2 troop quarter-masters, 3 serjeants, 51 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 20 rank and file, 34 horses, missing.

1st Dragoon Guards—2 captains, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 37 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 2 trumpeters, 94 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 9 serjeants, 115 rank and file, 243 horses, missing.

1st (or Royal) Dragoons—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 79 rank and file, 161 horses, killed; 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 81 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded; 1 cornet, 9 rank and file, missing.

2d (or R. N. B.) Dragoons—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 cornets, 3 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 92 rank and file, 179 horses, killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 80 rank and file, 47 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

6th Dragoons—1 staff, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 66 rank and file, 105 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 10 serjeants, 2 trumpeters, 99 rank and file, 49 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 27 rank and file, 55 horses, missing.

7th Hussars

7th Hussars—1 serjeant, 55 rank and file, 84 horses, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 83 rank and file, 116 horses, wounded.

10th Hussars—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 20 rank and file, 40 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 trumpeter, 38 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded; 1 trumpeter, 25 rank and file, 41 horses, missing.

11th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, 17 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 38 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 trumpeters, 20 rank and file, 18 horses, missing.

12th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 6 serjeants, 39 rank and file, 28 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 56 rank and file, 22 horses, wounded; 60 horses missing.

13th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 2 trumpeters, 57 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded, 18 rank and file, 52 horses, missing.

15th Hussars—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, 31 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file, 52 horses, wounded; 5 rank and file, 22 horses, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 cornet, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, 35 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded.

18th Hussars—12 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant. 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 41 horses, wounded; 17 rank and file, 37 horses, missing.

23d Light Dragoons— 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 20 horses, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieu-

lieutenants, 23 rank and file, 26 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 31 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

1st Light Dragoons K. G. L.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 26 rank and file, 42 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 91 rank and file, 93 horses, wounded; 10 rank and file, 14 horses, missing.

2d Light Dragoons, K. G. L.—1 captain, 1 cornet, 1 trumpeter, 17 rank and file, 29 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 47 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 25 horses, missing.

1st Hussars, K. G. L.—1 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

3d Hussars, K. G. L.—2 captains, 1 cornet, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 37 rank and file, 63 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 7 serjeants, 71 rank and file, 24 horses, wounded; 15 horses missing.

Royal Artillery—4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 51 rank and file, 337 horses, killed; 1 major, 9 captains, 14 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 198 rank and file, 123 horses, wounded; 10 rank and file, 35 horses, missing.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant wounded.

Royal Staff Corps—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 2d batt.—1 captain, 59 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 79 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 238 rank and file, wounded.

2d Coldstream Guards—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants,

3 en-

3 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 229 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, missing.

3d Foot Guards, 2d Batt.—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 37 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 178 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 111 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 107 rank and file, wounded.

14th Foot, 3d Batt.—7 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 96 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 2 drummers, 348 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file, wounded.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 145 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers, 12 rank and file, missing.

32d Foot—28 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 11 serjeants, 126 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot—2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 84 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 45 rank and file, missing.

40th

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 1 captain, 5 serjeants, 25 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 16 serjeants, 1 drummer, 142 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file missing.

42d Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.

51st Foot—1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 166 rank and file, wounded.

69th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 50 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers, 13 rank and file, missing.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 150 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

73d Foot, 2d Batt.—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 13 serjeants, 2 drummers, 160 rank and file, wounded; 41 rank and file missing.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 4 drummers, 121 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

92d Foot.—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 93 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 16 rank

rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 116 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 10 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 171 rank and file, wounded; 20 rank and file missing.

95th Foot.—3d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

1st Light Batt. K. G. L.—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 73 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

2d Ditto—2 captains, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 34 rank and file killed; 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 111 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, missing.

1st Line Batt. K. G. L.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 63 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, missing

2d Ditto—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 75 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, missing.

3d Ditto—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 90 rank and file, wounded; 31 rank and file missing.

4th Ditto—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 74 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 13 rank and file missing.

5th Line

5th Line Batt. K. G. L.—1 captain, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 40 rank and file, wounded; 74 rank and file missing.

8th Ditto—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 76 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 13 rank and file, missing.

Total British Loss—2 general staff, 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 46 captains, 26 lieutenants, 19 ensigns or cornets, 5 staff, 2 troop quarter-masters, 100 serjeants, 13 drummers, 1536 rank and file, and 1462 horses, killed; 10 general staff, 4 colonels, 21 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 202 lieutenants, 47 cornets or ensigns, 17 staff, 3 troop quarter-masters, 330 serjeants, 36 drummers, 5087 rank and file, and 863 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 17 serjeants, 15 drummers, 763 rank and file, 762 horses, missing.

Total Hanoverian loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 cornets or ensigns, 7 serjeants, 273 rank and file, 33 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 15 captains, 26 lieutenants, 13 cornets or ensigns, 2 staff, 31 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1,014 rank and file, 28 horses, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet or ensign, 5 staff, 12 serjeants, 17 drummers, 779 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

Total

Total British and Hanoverian.

Killed—2 general staff, 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 48 captains, 28 lieutenants, 22 cornets or ensigns, 5 staff, 2 troop quarter-masters, 107 serjeants, 13 drummers, 1,809 rank and file, 1,495 horses.

Wounded—10 general staff, 4 colonels, 23 lieutenant-colonels, 38 majors, 122 captains, 228 lieutenants, 60 cornets or ensigns, 19 staff, 3 troop quarter-masters, 361 serjeants, 47 drummers or trumpeters, 6,101 rank and file, 831 horses.

Missing—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets or ensigns, 5 staff, 29 serjeants, 32 drummers or trumpeters, 1542 rank and file, 773 horses.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEM.—The names of the officers killed and wounded, were inserted in the Supplement to the London Gazette, of the 1st of July, published the 3d July 1815.

The men returned missing had gone to the rear with wounded officers and soldiers, and the greatest number have since joined. The officers are supposed killed.

ERRATA in the Supplement to the London Gazette, published on Monday July 3, 1815.

Omitted in the return of officers killed, Captain Newton Chambers, 1st Foot Guards, A. D. C. to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton.

Omitted in the return of officers wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, severely, right arm amputated.

Gonasse,

My Lord, *Gonasse, July* 2, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the report of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville, upon his attack of Cambray, which affords a strong proof of the gallantry and exertions of our troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

My Lord, *Govy, June* 26, 1815.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Sir N. Campbell (Major of 54th regiment) having asked my leave to go to head-quarters to request your Grace's permission to return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning, that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing, in the town of Cambray, with the light companies of M. General Johnson's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack.

The one which he commanded escaladed, at the angle formed (on our right side) by the Valenciennes gateway, and the curtine of the body of the place.

A second, commanded by Colonel Sir William Douglas, of the 91st regiment, and directed by Lieutenant Gilbert, Royal Engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarpe (which, on an average, is on that side about fifty-five feet) by placing their ladders on a covered communication from this place, to a large ravelin near the Amiens road*.

The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir N. Campbell, and draw bridges let down in about half an hour, when on entering the town, I found

* A third column had been formed, but not found necessary.

that

that the attack made by Colonel Mitchell's brigade, on the side of the Paris gate had also succeeded; the one directed by Captain Sharpe, Royal Engineers, forced the outer gates of the Corre Port in the Horn work and passed both ditches, by means of the rails of the draw bridges, which they scrambled over by the side, not being able to force the main gate they escaladed by the breach (the state of which your Grace had observed) in the morning, and before which, although the ditch was said to have twelve feet water, a footing on dry ground was found, by wading through a narrow port in the angle of the gate, within the rampart. I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who, by their fire, covered the attacks of the parties, of sixty men each, which preceded the column.

The three brigades of artillery of Lieutenant Colonel Webber Smith, and Majors Knott and Browne, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery, except from two guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and two field pieces on the ramparts of the town, above the Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they debouched from the cover they had been posted in. Twenty prisoners were made at the horn work of the Paris gate, and about an hundred and thirty altogether in the town. Their fire was very slack, and even that, I foresaw, they were forced to, by the garrison of the citadel. I left the 23rd and 91st regiments in town, with two guns and a troop of Ensdorff hussars, and am much indebted to Sir William Douglas and Colonel Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order.

Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances we entered by are considered.

From the division as well as my personal staff, I received every assistance in the course of the three days operations.

I am, &c.
(Signed). CHARLES COLVILLE.

My Lord, *Gonasse, July* 2, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the returns of the killed and wounded in the assault and taking of the towns of Cambray and Peronne.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B. in the Assault and Taking of Cambray, on the 24th June 1815.

14th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
23d Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
35th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed.
51st Foot—2 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.
54th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
59th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.
91st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Names

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

23d Foot—Second Lieutenant William Leebody.

Wounded.

14th Foot, 3d Batt.—Ensign Arthur Ormsby, slightly.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Andrew Cathcart, severely; Lieutenant James Black, slightly.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B. in the Assault and Taking of Peronne, on the 26th June 1815.

Royal Engineers—1 captain wounded.

Royal Sappers and Miners—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Guards, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Royal Engineers—Captain Alexander Thompson, slightly.

Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub-Lieutenant William Strutton, slightly.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 11th, 1815.

No. XLI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 11, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department:

My Lord, *Paris, July* 8, 1815.

IN consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The King of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 11th,
1815.

No. XLII.

Foreign-Office, July 14, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, have been received at this Office, from their Excellencies General Earl Cathcart, K. T. and Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, G. C. B.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Manheim,
MY LORD, *June* 25, 1815.

I acquainted your Lordship, in a former dispatch, of the outline of the dispositions of the armies of Austria and Russia, on the Upper and Middle Rhine. As it may be interesting, I shall now enter into more minute details, first premising, that by the information received up to this day, it is most probable that the enemy have retired from the Vallée du Rhin, Weissenburg, &c. &c.

Your Lordship will perceive that the additional points of annoyance which the enemy can oppose to the entry of the armies, besides General Rapp's corps, which was posted at Weissenburg, and General Lacourbe, by Basle, arise from the fortresses of Huningen, Belfort, New Breisach, Schlettstadt, Landau, Strasburg, Pfalzbourg, Bitshe, Metz, and Thionville.

According to the arrangements made by Prince Schwarzenberg, and the Russian Field-Marshal Barclay de Tolly, the following detail has been resolved on:

Prince Wrede forms with the Bavarians the advance-guard of the Russian army, and marches from Saaregemines, by Chateau Salines, to Nancy, or by Rougemont or Pfalzbourg and Luneville, as circumstances may require.

On the 24th, the Prince had passed the Saare, and it must depend on events, not yet reported, at what distance the Russian army is to keep from this advance, and whether, after its arrival at Kaiserslautern, it is to move forward in one or more columns towards Nancy. In every case, this army will be, on the 2d, at Kaiserslautern, and the 3d and 4th, at Saaregemines, and, to all appearances, the 6th, at Nancy.

Count Langeron's corps of Russians is destined for the blockade of Metz, Thionville, Pfalzbourg and Bitshe, and a part of the garrison of Mayence, consisting of four thousand Bavarians and some Austrian battalions, and the third corps d'armée are charged with the blockade of Landau and Strasbourg. These operations are under the directions of His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

The third corps, under the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, blockades Landau to-day; and, with General Count Walmoden's division, occupies the

Quelch

Queich and the lines of Weissenburg and Lauterburg.

The communication between these corps and the Bavarian army will be constantly kept up, as well as with the columns on the left.

On General Rapp's falling back, the Crown Prince and Count Wallmoden will invest Strasbourg, the former marching by Weissenbourg and Hagenau, the latter by Fort-Louis to Strasbourg. Four thousand infantry and some squadrons of Count Wallmoden's corps will be left before Landau, and the Lieutenant-General himself will be entrusted with the investment of Strasbourg, with such force as the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg may entrust to him. The remainder of the third corps will then move forward by Luneville to Nancy.

The Russians are directed to take charge of constructing the bridges at Oppenheim and Mannheim, the Bavarians that of Germersheim, and the third corps that at Fort Louis.

Some battalions of Wurtemberg are destined to the blockade of Schlettstadt, and General Count Hochberg with General Volckman and some Darmstadt and Baden troops, will invest New Breisach. The left column of the armies, consisting of the first and second corps d'Armee and the reserve, under the orders of the Archduke Ferdinand, will throw pontoon bridges over the Rhine at Grenzach, on the night of the 25th to the 26th, and move on Basle, and the second corps will occupy it; and measures must be taken for these three corps to arrive at the same time in that neighbourhood.

The Archduke Ferdinand is entrusted with the disposition against General Lecourbe, or any corps of the enemy that remains in this quarter.

The first corps d'Armee will support the second, but the latter and the reserve are to push forward with the utmost expedition towards Nancy, one column by Remiemont and Epinal, the other by

Luneville, or according to circumstances, the whole by one road.

The first corps will be now directed by Langres, and to it will be left the investment of Belfort and Huningen. This command is entrusted to General Meneassy: for Huningen eight battalions of the regiment of Colloredo are destined, under General Watzel; and two battalions of Austrians, and one Wurtemberg, and two divisions of Kaysers Chevaux Legers, under General Callenberg for Belfort.

The Chief command over the blockades of New Breisach, Schlettstadt, Huningen and Belfort, is left to His Highness the Archduke John.

The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg will march by Hagenau, Mutzig, and Luneville, to Nancy.

The right of this great march being covered by the Bavarians, and the left by the first corps d'armée; there is a perfect security for the union of the whole at Nancy, as stated in my former dispatches.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Manheim, June 25, 1815.*

PRINCE Wrede reports, that the resistance at Saargemines was trifling, and the 4th Light Battalion of Baden troops carried it by storm immediately, and the enemy had not time to destroy the bridge.

Prince Charles of Bavaria, commanding the advanced guard, pushed on towards Bouckemont.

At Saarbruck there was more opposition. It was defended by a General Menigi, some cavalry, and four hundred peasants or inhabitants.

But

But equally here the bridge was saved, and the place taken with great vigour. The enemy had one hundred killed and wounded.

Major Bauer, of the Staff, is very much lamented by the Field-Marshal. The Bavarian loss is trifling.

The Prince Royal reports his passage of the Queich, without resistance, this morning. He took some prisoners.

The Mayors of the different villages declare, that they had the strictest orders to sound the tocsin, and make the country rise; but they would not resort to a measure that might prove so fatal to them.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Manheim,
MY LORD, *June* 26, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, in addition to my last dispatch, the more detailed reports that have been received from the allied corps in advance.

Field-Marshal Wrede reports from Saaregemines, that, according to accounts received it appears, that General Rapp remained on the 20th in the position between Weissenburg and Strasbourg. It would seem as if the enemy did not expect the passage of the allied troops between Manheim and Germersheim.

The fortress Bitsch has been summoned by the Bavarian General Zoller. The Commandant, General Kreutzer, replied, that he should defend the place, in obedience to the instructions received from

from his Government; but does not mention Napoleon.

The Field-Marshal was to advance with fifty thousand men towards Chateau Salines.

The Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, reports from Billickheim, dated 25th June, that the 3d corps was posted near that place; and that of Count Wallmoden by Rheinzabern. He has reconnoitred the position of the enemy, who shewed but few men. Lieutenant Lechner, of the Bavarian dragoons, was mortally wounded, and six men, in making the reconnoissance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Rheinzabern,
MY LORD, *June* 28, 1815, *at Night.*

IT appears from Marshal Prince Wrede's accounts, from Petilange of the 26th, that the French General Bellard made him fresh propositions for an armistice, declaring that peace would be very soon restored to the world. The Marshal referred these propositions to head-quarters, but they have not been attended to.

General Lambert was on the 26th with his cavalry at Bionville; his advanced guard at Courcelles, and the enemy retired across the Nied.

Patroles were pushed as far as Etanges, on the high road to Metz.

General Lambert states the French General Meriage to be opposed to him with two thousand infantry and four guns.

Field Marshal Prince Wrede was to possess himself on the 27th of all the passages of the Upper Moselle,

Moselle, and the Meurthe, and to establish his head-quarters at Chateau Salines, and on the 28th to move to Nancy.

The public opinion seems very much averse to Napoleon throughout all the villages where the Allied troops have passed.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg attacked the enemy on the 26th, between Selz and Sourbourg, and obliged him to abandon a position he had taken up, and retire through the forest of Hagenau.

The enemy suffered considerably; the Prince Royal lost about fifty killed and wounded, and four officers. The Austrian Regiment, Reuss Graetz, was principally engaged

At the same time Lieutenant General Count Wallmoden's corps fell in with the enemy on the Selz, the wood on this side being occupied. The enemy's forces consisted of the division of Rothcrbourg and some cavalry. Major-General Wrede had orders to attack the enemy, with the battalions of Lunbourg and Frankfort; this was performed gallantly, and he drove them to the houses on the river, where they defended themselves vigorously, until our reinforcements arrived, when they were driven across the bridge, which they destroyed on their retreat.

General Wallmoden took up his position for the night, on this side of the river He lost about nine officers and between two and three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable. He retired during the night to Beinheim; by the report of the prisoners, the greatest part of the Garde National of Lauterbourg deserted, after having received orders to march to Strasbourg.

The divison Rothenbourg, of the enemy, is supposed to have taken up a position at Drusenheim, but that it will immediately fall back into Strasbourg.

The left wing of the army, under the orders of his

his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, passed the Rhine at Basle, on the morning of the 25th. The advanced guard of the first corps d'armee was pushed on to Altkirch, and a brigade advanced to Porentrui, while it took post at Heasingen.

The second corps d'Armee had its advance at Barthensheim on the road to Colmar, and was on bivouacque at Burgfelden.

The reserve will be pushed on, on the road to Muhlhausen

On the 27th, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg met with a further opposition from the enemy between Haguenau and Brumahl.

Two squadrons of the regiment of the Archduke Louis had an opportunity of making a brisk attack on some cavalry of the enemy, which was overthrown, and they continued their retreat in the direction of Strasbourg, into which place there appears little doubt. General Rapp has now thrown himself.

I have the honour to inclose your Lordship a report just received from Lieut.-Col. Jenkinson.

The head-quarters move to-morrow to Weissenbourg; those of Prince Schwartzenberg to Hagenau.

A courier, intercepted going to General Rapp, has brought us Paris Journals and Moniteurs to the 23d and all the letters depict the great terror and anxiety that reigns in France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. General Czernicheff, with four thousand horse, is on our right, communicating between General Lambert, the Bavarians, and Marshal Blucher. S.

Head-

Head-Quarters of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, Weissenburg, June 25, 1815.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship my arrival at this place.

His Royal Highness passed the frontier of France on the morning of the 24th instant, and continued his march without opposition to Bergzabern, where the enemy opposed his progress, in order to prevent the reconnoissance of their position beyond this town.

The enemy having evinced their determination not to evacuate the lines of Weissenbourg, yesterday evening His Royal Highness made his dispositions to attack them this morning; but their retreat towards Strasburg during the night permitted us to pursue our march this morning without the slightest interruption. General Rapp's force is estimated at about 11,000 men, and is supposed to have received orders to unite with that of Marshal Suchet at Besançon.

Your Lordship is doubtless already informed of General Rapp's having written a letter to the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to make known to him the formal abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son, a fact sufficiently established by the testimony of the civil authorities here.

It is worthy of remark, that this notification has been made at a moment, when it is known, that orders have been given for the union of Suchet's and Lacourbe's corps at Besançon, which gives to it the appearance of a wish to gain time

(Signed) GEO. JENKINSON, Lieut. Col.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

Head-

Head-Quarters of the Prince Royal of Wir-
MY LORD, *temberg, Sultz, June 26, 1815.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg continued his march this morning towards Hagenau, and met with no resistance until his advanced guard reached the heights which conceal the village of Surbourg. There the enemy made a stand with cavalry and infantry, and compelled the Prince Royal to halt until the arrival of his infantry, when an Austrian Regiment, which led, rapidly drove the enemy from their post, and compelled him to retire behind the Sur, a little stream which forms a good military barrier in front of the forest of Haguenau, which the enemy occupied so strongly, that the Prince Royal determined on waiting until he could bring up more infantry, before he ventured to attack it.

Should the enemy maintain his position until tomorrow morning, his Royal Highness will attack it in front, and in the road from Binch to Haguenau, which latter turns it, and should make it appear, when connected with the movement of Gen. Walmoden from Lauterberg, to be almost untenable.

The forest of Haguenau is three leagues long and ten leagues wide, and therefore a formidable obstacle, until a sufficient number of troops can be collected to move upon all the roads through and round it.

General Rapp commands the force opposed to us, and is said to have eighteen battalions, three regiments of cavalry, and a proportionate artillery.

(Signed) GEO. JENKINSON, Lieut. Col.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

Brumath,

My Lord, *Brumath, June, 27, 1815.*

THE advanced guard of His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg has just reached this place, having skirmished with the enemy from Haguenau.

Between Haguenau and the place where this is dated, two squadrons of the chasseurs de Louis made a brilliant charge against a French regiment, which they overthrew and dispersed, taking many prisoners, and having killed and wounded several.

At Haguenau we were saluted with the cry of "Vive Le Roi," and they hoisted the white flag.

(Signed) GEORGE JENKINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

Haguenau, June 27, Ten o'Clock, P. M.

My Lord,

THE short time allowed me for reporting to your Lordship the operations of this day, prevented me from detailing to your Lordship at large, the movements of the different divisions of the corps of His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. If I had then been informed of the movements of the left division of this corps, under General Wallmoden, I should have stated to your Lordship, that he moved yesterday morning from Lauterbourg, on the road to Fort Louis, to turn the forest of Haguenau, where it was evident the enemy would endeavour to arrest our progress as long as he possibly could.

On the arrival of General Wallmoden at Seltz, he possessed himself of that village after a trifling skirmish, but had hardly secured himself in it, when the

the enemy made a vigorous attack upon his position, and endeavoured to retake it; he however maintained himself against a great superiority of force, but not without suffering considerably, having had about five hundred men killed and wounded.

The enemy retired from before the position of General Walmoden during the night, and he is doubtless this evening at Dunzenheim, and his advanced posts most probably at Gambsheim, which would place them on a line with ours at Brumahl.

The movements of His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg have been hitherto made upon the supposition, that Prince Wrede was moving a column to intercept the retreat of General Rapp, and compel him to throw his corps into Strasburg, it being impossible that he should continue his retreat upon Colmar, where the Prince Hohenzollern ought to arrive to-day; it now appears, however, that no column is moving upon the road from Saverne to molest the retreat of General Rapp, but that Prince Wrede is directing the march of his whole corps upon Nancy, where it is presumed he will arrive on the morning of the 29th.

His Royal Highness's corps is now so concentrated, and the enemy appear to be so appalled by the gallant and well-directed affair of cavalry, this day, that I should imagine they will not think of opposing us in our endeavour to mask Strasbourg to-morrow; and it is worthy of remark, that His Royal Highness will then have accomplished that important object, two days earlier than was expected.

Never did I see a corps animated with better spirit, or more ably directed than this, and should any important occasion arise for greater exertions, we very justly entertain the most sanguine expectations

tations of their overcoming whatever obstacle may be opposed to them.

(Signed) GEORGE JENKINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Vendenheim, June 29*, 1815.

MY letter of the 27th will have informed your Lordship, how vigorously His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was pursuing the corps of General Rapp, and you will doubtless have supposed that His Royal Highness would not suffer him to place his corps in a position which could for a moment delay the important object of blockading Strasbourg, and thereby ascertaining whether General Rapp intended to enter that fortress, or continue his retreat.

On the arrival of His Royal Highness's corps at this place, General Rapp was found occupying a position with his left upon the villages and heights of Lambertheim, and Mundenheim, and his right *appuyante* on the Rhine—this front being covered by a small rivulet which cavalry and artillery could pass only at the village of Lambertheim and Soffolwegenheim, and by a bridge on the Chaussée.—On these points, therefore, His Royal Highness directed his attacks, having his cavalry close up, to fall upon the enemy, when he should be driven from the villages, and he also sent a strong column of cavalry and infantry to turn the left of the enemy's position, and, by threatening to push him into the fortress, compel him to abandon that important point of his position, if his object was still further retreat.

The enemy made, as it was natural to suppose

they would, an obstinate stand at all those points, and kept up a most destructive fire of musketry and artillery; but nothing could withstand the bravery of the troops composing this corps, and without one check, they stormed the enemy's position, when the cavalry, which was close up, passed at a gallop the bridge of the Chaussée, and took five pieces of French horse artillery, with their caissons, and several prisoners, and pursued the enemy until the guns of the fortress were fired upon them.

It would indeed be difficult to say, which one ought to praise most, the Austrians, Wirtembergers, or Hessians; for they seemed to vie with each other in rapidity of movement and courage in attack.

The movements throughout the whole day were marked with a coolness and precision, which must ensure success, and the attack was as admirably executed, as ably planned.

The division of General Count Walmoden took no part in the action, for they could not debouche on the road they were marching, opposed as they were, by a well known position, which the enemy occupied, between the Ill and the Rhine.

Thus the superiority of His Royal Highness's corps was not so great, and the advantage they have gained, therefore highly creditable to them.

What General Rapp's object was, it is indeed difficult to guess; certain as it is that he owes the present existence of his corps to the protection the fortress afforded him. It is not quite ascertained what route he has taken, and as soon as I hear any account of his movements which can be depended upon, I shall again have the honour of addressing your Lord-hip.

We discontinued the pursuit at Oberhausbergen for

for the more important object of investing the fortress.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. JENKINSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Capt. R. H. Artillery

To Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Chateau Salines, June 27, 1815.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the advance of the army, under the command of Field Marshal Prince Wrede having yesterday arrived in the vicinity of Nancy, a deputation from the town came forward to them, to assure the General commanding, of the good disposition of the inhabitants in general towards the Allied troops, and that they were only desirous to know at what period the Commander in Chief would arrive, in order that they might be prepared to give him and the troops the most favourable reception.

Several mounted national guards, wearing the white cockade, attended the deputation, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, to maintain order and tranquillity.

The small parties of troops, which have been pushed through the town, were received with cries of "Vivent les Bourbons!" "Vivent les Alliés!"

A courier with the mail from Paris of the 23d, has been taken near this place—many of the letters describe the discomfiture of the French army on the 18th to have been unprecedented. One letter in particular (extremely well written,) from Rheims, states several remnants of regiments, of all arms, to have marched from the field of battle to that place, in little more than two days or two days and a half.

The army under Prince Wrede will march to-

morrow and occupy Nancy and Luneville, leaving corps in observation in the direction of Phalsbourg Blamont and St. Diez: One division between Naney and Toul, and other corps to observe Metz.

The head-quarters are to be at Naney, and the army will halt where it will be posted to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. UPTON, Br. Gen.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Saarebourg,
MY LORD, *July* 3, 1815.

THE head-quarters of the Sovereigns and the Prince Field-Marshal arrived yesterday at this place; the necessity of the close investment of Pfalzbourg, which is on the great road from Strasbourg to Paris, and the march through the defile and passage of the Vosges with so large a part of the army, and nearly all the artillery, made the undertaking of yesterday almost Herculean; the guns and carriages were drawn up, by parties of soldiers, rocky steeps, that appeared inaccessible: the road had been made in the space of some few hours, to avoid the fortress, and to shorten the march; but the difficulties were too great, added to the intense heat of the weather, to get the trains and guns through, and the Field-Marshal has found himself under the necessity of halting this day.

The accounts from Field-Marshal Prince Wrede, state his belief of his having some corps of the enemy on his left, or in the direction of St. Diez or Bruyeres.

The Marshal has received directions from Prince Schwartzenburg, in consequence of the joint request

quest of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher, to advance rapidly.

It appears the Authorities at Nancy request Prince Wrede to maintain order in the town.

General Czernicheff fell in with a detachment of the enemy, on the left of the Moselle, between Metz and Longvion, consisting of between two and three thousand men, one squadron of cuirassiers, and some artillery, which he attacked and drove back into Metz.

General Colleredo's (the 1st) corps was sharply engaged on the 28th ult. between Donnemarie and Belfort with La Courbe's rear guard, in which affair he took a great number of prisoners, driving the French before him in all quarters: his loss was three hundred men killed and wounded.

The Archduke Ferdinand pushed forward to Remiremont, to operate on the flank and rear of La Courbe, if he should remain near Belfort.

It is reported that Rapp's cavalry from Strasbourg with two regiments of infantry, are endeavouring to make their way to La Courbe.

The Commandant of Toul has refused to surrender the place; that of Maresall made a sortie with two hundred men, but was driven back with loss.

The communication is completely established between the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and the Archduke Ferdinand.

The desertion out of Strasbourg is very great.

The armies will continue their movements forward as rapidly as possible between the Seine and the Marne.

The Bavarian army will be directed from Nancy on Ligny, Vetry, Les Franeves, and Fere Champenoise.

The Russian army follows in two columns; the right on Chateau Salines, by Pont a Mousson, St.

Michael, Chalons and Epernai. The left and the head-quarters of the Sovereigns, by Ligny, St. Dizier, Vetry and Montmiral.

The Austrian or left wing of the army operate also in two columns. The 1st corps d'armée support the Russian left, and follows La Courbe from Befort towards Langres and Chaumont, or whatever direction he may take.

The 2d corps, as your Lordship already knows, continues its operations in the Vallée du Rhin, and blockades Strasbourg.

The 3d corps, being relieved there, marches by Mutzig, Mirecourt, Joinville, Vitry, and on Fere Champenoise.

The reserve from Colmar directs itself on St. Diez and Mirecourt, and unites with the 3d corps, taking care of the blockades of Schlettstadt and St. Maurice Aux Mines.

General Mannassy commands the blockade of Hunningen and Befort: General Count Hoxberg, Neu Breysach; and Count Stuhbmayer, Schlettstadt.

I fear I may intrude on your Lordship's time by a repetition of detail; but to point out the marches clearly, it is necessary continually to revert to the operations of the main corps.

Your Lordship will observe, that by the separation of La Courbe and Rapp, and the possible detachments that either may have made, as also the uncertainty of Suchet's line of retreat, together with the number of strong places we have to blockade, we shall be liable to have small corps and detachments of the enemy starting up in different quarters: they may even gain partial successes in our rear; but the best precautions have been taken by the Prince Field-Marshal, consistent with our scale of operations, and nothing essential can affect the great movement.

The

The armies will be assembled at Fere Champenoise on the 14th.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Intelligence has just arrived, that the Archduke Ferdinand, in investing Neubreisach, had a sharp action. The village of Wiekelsheim was strongly occupied by the enemy, but they were driven out by the Austrian regiment of Wurtemberg. The Archduke's advance was to be at St. Marcé aux Mines, the 1st July, on which day the investment of Schlettstadt was to take place.

Count Colloredo had another sharp action on the 29th, in the neighbourhood of Befort. In consequence of the nature of the ground, the opposition was great, but the Austrian loss is trifling. S.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Nancy,
MY LORD, *July* 6, 1815.

THE Allied Armies of Austria and Russia continue their advance towards the capital of France; there have been many sharp actions with Generals Lacourbe and Rapp, as also on the side of Marshal Suchet with General Frimont; these I shall endeavour shortly to detail, and your Lordship will perceive, by the vigour and intrepidity with which the detached corps of these armies, and the Austrian army of Italy have handled the enemy, that opportunity is only wanting for them to emulate the great example of the 18th June, which will live in the memory of these great military nations for ever.

To commence with the progress of the advance, Marshal Wrede, instead of blockading Toul, threw

bridges over the Moselle at Chanellerey, and on the 2d had his head-quarters at Ligny.

The Commanders both of Toul and Marsedl refused, on being summoned, to surrender those places.

The Field-Marshal has taken measures to invest them; but from these impediments on the great line of road to our advance, and the Corps Francs, which are in movement in different quarters in our rear, and have attacked baggage, &c. &c. with success, the march has been slower, and the communications more difficult; however, by military measures which have been adopted here, the lines of communications with the rear will be better secured, and some Colonnes Mobiles will be formed, to clear the different passes of the Vosges, and the great forests and close country.

General Barclay de Tolly followed Prince Wrede through Nancy, and is this day at Pont a Mousson.

Generals Lambert and Korff's cavalry occupy the country, and patrole towards Verdun, Clermont, Dunn, and Montmedy, &c.

General Czernicheff was on the 29th in Rheims, and pushed forward on the 2d to Chalons; at this place he has had a very brilliant affair. It appears according to the best information I can procure, that he sent on about one hundred horse, as an advance, under Colonel Nastetz. They charged into the town, when the guard at the gate assembling, and seeing they had been surprized and forced, immediately shut it, and gave the alarm. The advance who had penetrated, made good their retreat by dashing forward to the Paris gate, at the other extremity. General Czernicheff, seeing his advance committed, brought up cannon, and dismounted some Bavarian light horse, battered down the gate, and forced an opening into the place. His cavalry coming then in at a gallop, cleared the streets and attacked the French infantry assembling in different quarters, completely dispersed them, and this very

able

able partizan exploit was finished by the capture of six hundred infantry, one General, Rigaud, and other officers, six pieces of artillery, and the town of Chalons.

The Archduke Ferdinand reports, that he has found it necessary to leave the whole Austrian division of Mazzuchelly before Schlettstadt, the enemy having a garrison of six thousand men: his imperial Highness's head quarters were the 3d at St. Diez, from which he reports, that Marshal Colloredo carried the town and citadel of Montbeillard by assault on the 2d instant: seven guns and a considerable quantity of stores have been found in the place; the number of prisoners was great, and they are increasing every hour.

The advance guard of General Ledener attacked part of Lacourbe's corps, consisting of about 3000 men, on the 27th, and drove them before them to Dunnemarie; the Austrian loss is seven officers and some hundred men. The enemy assembled on the night of the 28th 8000 infantry and 300 cavalry near Chavannes; they were driven with the bayonet through that place, with little loss on our side.

General Scheither carried the strong fortified position near Montbeillard, which the enemy, with great intrepidity, retook.

Marshal Count Colloredo reinforced General Scheither during the night, and the position was again attacked, and again carried, on the 30th.

On the 1st of July, Marshal Count Colloredo's corps advanced in three columns towards Chevremont, Besencourt, and Roppe: the two former places were carried by assault. The enemy had placed some guns and cavalry and infantry on the heights of Beaumont, which were soon dislodged: it is estimated that Lacourbe had with him about 4000 men in these affairs, in addition to his corps, from the garrison of Befort. He sent a flag of truce at the close of the day of the 2d, requesting an armistice;

stice; the proposition in answer on the side of the Allies was, immediately to surrender Befort.

General Baron Frimont reports, from Shene, that on the 28th General Creneville attacked Carouge, crossing the Arve, near Geneva. The enemy proposed an armistice for twenty-four hours, which it seems was accepted, in order to obtain the great advantage, of the enemy evacuating the valley of the Arve On the same day Geneva was occupied, and the enemy driven from the heights of Savonen with considerable loss.

General Count Bubna had passed on the 28th, Mount Cenis, with the greater part of his corps. On the 29th the enemy was found in position at the Tete-de-Pont of Arly, near Conflans, which he occupied with 3000 men; whilst the Sardinian General Dandesaine, with his troops, and the Piedmontese, occupied the enemy on their right, General Frank, with the brave Austrian Regiment of Duvas, carried the position, and Tete-du-Pont, by assault After a most obstinate resistance, the loss in this Regiment is 16 officers and 300 men; the total loss in this affair was 1000. The Piedmontese suffered considerably, and behaved with very great valour. General Frank's conduct has been particularly praised.

The head-quarters of the Sovereigns, and Prince Field Marshal Schwartzenberg, move from hence to-morrow to Void.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K, G.

&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have just received information that Gen. Czernicheff will arrive this day at Meaux, where Prince Wrede expects to establish himself on the 9th instant. S.

Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from His Excellency General Earl Cathcart, K. T. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters, Nancy, 6th July 1815.

THE Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia (who joined their Imperial Majesties at Spires), and by Prince Schwartzenberg, has continued his march to Nancy, at the head of about thirty thousand Russians, by the marches detailed in the margin*. The fortress of Shulsburg being in the enemy's hands, and garrisoned, it was judged expedient to turn it by moving through the valley of Thumtal and villages of Pfultzveyer and Zellingen to St. Jean. In other respects, the Russian infantry have made daily long marches from Bamberg to this place, without a halt, the halt at Saarburg being a repose for the head-quarters, but none for the troops, who were in constant movement. A column of Russian troops marched at the same time by Kaiserslautern and Saarbruck, to give detachments for blocking the fortresses on that line, Metz, Thionville, &c. while the remainder has moved upon Pont a Mousson, the heads of these columns keeping in a line with the head of this.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has, in the mean time, after some gallant engagements, driven General Rapp into Strasburg, and will march upon Luneville and this place by Ruon d'Etapes and Baccorat, as soon as his corps is relieved by the Austrians.

Lord Stewart will detail the movements of the armies of the Archduke Ferdinand, and of General Frimont, and of the Sardinian armies.

* June 27, to Spires; June 28, to Rheinzabern; June 29, to Weissenburg; June 30, to Hagenau; July 1, to Savern; July 2, to Saarbourg; July 3, to Hall; July 4, to Vick; July 5, to Nancy.

Some

Some corps of armed peasants and freebooters have established themselves in the woods and mountains which the army has lately passed, and from whence they have committed depredations and robbery upon persons following the army.

To repel these, orders have been given to General Wintzingerode, who is at the head of some divisions of cavalry, to clear the country of these people, and to secure the communications in the rear, until the re-establishment of a government.

Field Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly and General Count Platoff met the Emperor at Vic, and the former has marched with the advanced part of this corps. The head-quarters, with the Russian divisions, will pass the Moselle a little below Toul, where there is a ford, and the Meuse at Pagny, and will advance to Void.

I have the honour to inclose a report of the occupation of Chalons upon the Marne by Lieut. General Count Czernicheff, with some Cossacks and a few other light troops, where he took from the enemy six pieces of ordnance, and he has proceeded to connect himself with Marshal Blucher or the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Wrede has advanced on the great road from Strasburg to Paris, and was at St. Dizier when I last heard of him.

REPORT OF THE OCCUPATION OF CHALONS BY GENERAL CZERNICHEFF.

General Czernicheff, after having made several forced marches, arrived on the 13th July before Chalons Sur Marne, and having learnt that they had a garrison there composed of the 12th regiment of infantry of the line, and six pieces of cannon, under the orders of Rigaud, General of divison, he determined to make an immediate attack by three different gates. The enemy defended himself

self with great obstinacy, but was obliged to yield to the bravery of the troops commanded by General Czernicheff. The town was taken by assault as soon as the gates were forced. All the garrison, with the General, were made prisoners.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 18th. 1815.

No. XLIII.

Foreign-Office, July 18, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Stewart to Lord Castlereagh, dated from the Head-Quarters of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, Troyes, July 12, 1815.

PRINCE Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were on the 10th at Doulevent, the 11th at Dienville, and on the 12th were established at this place.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, who had his head-quarters on the 9th at Jonville, reported to the Prince a successful attack made by Marshal Count Colloredo upon the fortified position of General La Courbe, in his entrenched camp before Befort. This exploit completed the close investment of the fortresses. It would have been impossible to carry this position but for the judicious arrangements of the General commanding, and the bravery of the troops employed on this service.

Ac-

According to the accounts of the prisoners and deserters from the enemy, their loss in this affair amounted to seven officers killed, ten officers wounded, and one thousand men.

Blamont has surrendered to a corps of Austrian and Swiss troops.

A reconnoissance which was sent towards Rouge fell in with a party of armed peasantry, which they drove back as far as Sardoye. It is reported, that in part of the Vosges there are above fifteen hundred men of the above description, with some field-pieces.

Effectual measures, however, have been adopted to put an end to this species of warfare, which has been attended with much inconvenience to the regular communication of couriers and detached officers.

Prince Hohenzollern reports from Stutzheim, on the 9th of July, that the garrison of Strasbourg made a sortie on the morning of that day on his position, with several columns, near Oberkambergen. The troops under Field-Marshal Mazzuchelly, and the Baden troops under General Schäser, however, repulsed the enemy, and drove him back under the guns of the fortress. It is said that a French General was killed on this occasion.

The Baden General Le Roche has been severely wounded; and great praise is given to the cavalry of this contingent, who charged the enemy's squares with great resolution.

General Baron Frimont reports, on the 5th of July, that after having forced the passes of the Jura, he gave directions for the investment of Fort l'Ecluse

The regiment Esterhazzy carried a redoubt by assault, which commanded the high road from Geneva to Lyons, and took four guns, one standard, and considerable stores of every description; many prisoners also fell into their hands.

Ge-

General Frimont continues his march by Bourgenbresse towards Lyons, where it is supposed Marshal Suchet will collect all his corps.

With regard to the movements of the army, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg halts on the 13th at Neuchateau, and on the 14th takes the direction of Vandoeuvres, Troyes, Villeneuve, towards Sens.

Count Colloredo marches towards Visoul, Chaumont, and Bar-sur-Seine, blockading Langres with two divisions, and leaving General Wimpfen with a sufficient force before Befort.

The reserve marches by Troyes, Pont-sur-Yone, to Fontainbleau ; the division of the Archduke Maximilian, will be to-morrow at Fontainebleau, forming the advance guard.

Head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg are the 13th at Sens, the 14th at Fontainebleau. With the blockades of the fortresses, which I have already detailed to your Lordship in former dispatches, the Austrians will have nearly 100,000 men disposable on the Upper Loire, exclusive of General Frimont's army of Italy, and it has afforded me singular satisfaction to witness the high state of perfection of his army, the mass of which is now assembled here ; notwithstanding their very arduous marches, no troops can be in a finer state for immediate service.

Extract of a Dispatch from George Henry Rose, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Bavaria, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Munich, July 5, 1815.

NO accounts have been received here of any progress made by Prince Wrede's army, beyond Nancy and Toul. This government is employed in what is most important at this moment, the formation of the reserves ; a part of the Horse Guards will march

march to join the army in the field in a few days. The armament of the third class, or Local Volunteers, has been continued so effectually, that in two of the circles, where they amount to above one hundred thousand men, full one half are armed, and at their own expence.

Extract of a Dispatch from Brook Taylor, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Stutgard, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Stutgard, July 6, 1815.

THE last accounts received from the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, of the 2d instant, state the arrival in the neighbourhood of Strasburg of the corps d'armee of Prince Hohenzollern, intended to relieve His Royal Highness from the blockade of that place, in consequence of which he had begun his march from thence for Luneville and Nancy. The additional force which the King of Wurtemberg has sent into the field consists of the second battalion of the line, one regiment of cavalry, and four Landwehr regiments, which have been ordered to Kehl to assist in the blockade of Strasburg, and particularly for the protection of the right bank of the Rhine, against any sallies which General Rapp may be disposed to make on that side. The strength of the garrison of Strasburg is said to amount at present to thirty-five thousand men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JULY 21st, 1815.

No. XLIV.

Foreign-Office, July 21, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, July 17, 1815.

SINCE closing my dispatches of this date, I have received the accompanying communication from this Government:

(Translation.)

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Napoleon Buonaparte, not being able to escape from the English cruisers, or from the guards kept upon the coasts, has taken the resolution of going on board the English ship Bellerophon, Captain Maitland.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Le Duc D'OTRANTE.

"*To His Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh.*"

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 22d, 1815.

No. XLV.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, have been received at this Office, from the Honourable Wm. Hill, His Majesty's Minister at Turin, and from Lieutenant-Colonel Leake, R. A.

MY LORD, *Turin, July* 2, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a dispatch received from Mr. Fielding, attached to the Head Quarters of the Piedmontese Contingent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM HILL.

Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.

Head-Quarters, Aiguebelle,
SIR, *June* 30, 1815.

I AM happy to inform you that the positions of Aiguebelle, Conflans and l'Hopital, were taken from the French the day before yesterday. The first being turned by the Cucheron and Chamoux, was abandoned after a slight resistance; the others were forced by the Austrians and Piedmontese, under the command of Generals Trink and Ardezera, at the point of the bayonet. The opposition at l'Hopital was very obstinate, the town being taken by the Allies three times by assault. The loss is stated to be considerable, but the return has not yet been received; seven Austrian and four Piedmontese officers, are said to be among the killed.

In consequence of the abdication of Buonaparte, an armistice was soon after proposed by the French and accepted by General Trink, by which it is agreed, that the enemy shall occupy Gregis, Tournoz and Gily, and the Allies, Conflans, l'Hopital and their dependencies, and that hostilities shall cease for forty-eight hours. Another armistice, however, has been concluded by General Frimont, who is close to Geneva, by which hostilities are suspended until midnight of the 2nd of July, the French giving up the position of the Roges, and the passage of the Rhone at Seissel. An armistice with General Bubna gives him possession of Mont Mellian.

The whole of General La Tour's artillery and infantry, acting in the Maurienne, is now assembled within a day's march of the head of the Austrian column, the troops having made very long marches from Turin with great cheerfulness. The cavalry is crossing Mount Cenis, and will be ready

to

to join when we cross the Isere, on the resumption of hostilities.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. FIELDING.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Leake to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Pontarlier, July 12, 1815.

AS a courier is now departing for the Prince de Talleyrand at Paris, I profit of the opportunity to inform your Lordsuip, that the Swiss forces, now amounting to twenty-one thousand, and daily increasing, still occupy the position from Morteau to Pontarlier, with light corps, advanced on their right and left towards St. Hypolite and Salins. The head quarters are still at Neuchatel.

An aid du camp, sent here from Marshal Jourdan, at Besançon, announced, yesterday, the submission of the garrison of that place to the King's orders, and requested, in consequence, a suspension of arms on the part of the Swiss army. General de Castella, Chief of the Swiss Staff, who is now here, gives me to understand, that the request will be granted, upon condition that a corps of the enemy, now at Salins, shall be removed, in order to allow the Swiss troops to move forward.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 25th, 1815.

No. XLVI.

Admiralty-Office, July 25, 1815.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Maitland, of His Majesty's Ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque-Roads, the 14th instant.

I HOR the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Casses and General Allemand, this day came on board His Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Buonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself authorised by their Lordships' secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Casses, that I have no authority whatever for grant-

granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as His Royal Highness may deem expedient.

Admiralty-Office, July 25, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Viscount Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Ville de Paris, in Hamoaze, the 21st instant.

Ville de Paris, in Hamoaze,
SIR, *July* 21, 1815.

CAPTAIN Knight, of the Falmouth, arrived last night from the Gironde, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of that river having been successfully entered without loss on the 13th instant, by the Pactolus, Hebrus, and Falmouth.

I inclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of the Honourable Captain Aylmer's letter, reporting his proceedings in the execution of this service, in which both Captain Palmer and he have shewn a commendable zeal.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

P. S. I also inclose a copy of a letter from Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus.

His Majesty's Ship Pactolus, in
My Lord, *the Gironde, July* 14, 1815.

I ARRIVED off this port on the 3d instant, and, in compliance with the wishes of General Donnadieu, sent in a flag of truce, with an Aide-de-Camp of the General's, for the purpose of communicat-

municating with the General, Clausel, commanding at Bourdeaux; but as two days more elapsed without any answer or news of the Aide-de-Camp, I sent another flag into a corvette lying in the river; and I learnt from her Commander that he had received the most positive orders from General Clausel not to hold any kind of communication with us. In addition to this we received a proclamation, signed by that General, declaring Bourdeaux and its whole vicinity in a state of siege, and threatening with military execution any who manifested signs of disaffection to his Government. The Aide-de-Camp, it appeared, was detained.

While this negociation was attempting, the Hebrus arrived with the charge of a small expedition, with arms and supplies for the Royalists, and when it became evident, that no good could arise out of any attempt to conciliate General Clausel, Captain Palmer made me a very strong representation upon the necessity which he conceived there was for his attempting to enter the Gironde and open a direct communication with the Royalist party. After weighing the circumstances, I thought it my duty to accede to the proposal, and I united the ships for the prosecution of the service.

The General Donnadieu being anxious to pursue his mission on the coast, I dispatched the Larne with him to Passages.

On the 11th the squadron weighed from an outer anchorage we had taken, and formed for the purpose of entering the river; but, as we stood in, the enemy's corvette was perceived to weigh and manœuvre in the north entrance, while five sail pushed out through the southern passage to sea. Under these circumstances it became necessary for the intercepting those vessels that the squadron should separate for the time; and in consequence the forcing the river was obliged to be given up for that day; during the night the squadron united again,

again, after having examined the vessels which it appeared had sailed in so suspicious a manner, which circumstance was developed by the embargo having been that morning discontinued in the river.

Yesterday, the wind being favourable, the squadron again weighed, and formed in a close line for entering the Gironde : the Pactolus led, the Hebrus followed, and the Falmouth brought up the rear ; the two former had transports in tow : as we proceeded, a person came off with a message from the people of the town of Royan, saying that they would not fire at us, provided we did not assail them. We passed on with the royal colours of France at the mast-head ; the tri-coloured flag flew along the batteries, which were all in preparation, but no act of hostility occurred until we reached the heavy battery at Verdun, which opened its fire upon us, and continued it until the ships reached the anchorage. No injury, however, was sustained, and the squadron did not return a gun, for I was unwilling to disturb the feeling which appeared so generally and so happily to prevail. Directly the ships were secured, a communication was sent up with a flag of truce to General Clausel by the Comte de Lasteur, deputed by M. La Duchesse D'Angoulême, and we are in expectation of his answer. In the meantime nothing can wear a more favourable aspect than the face of things in this river.

I beg to assure you, that every measure shall be adopted, in conjunction with the Baron Montalembert, to arm and organise the royal party, and establish the power of predominance of His Majesty the King of France, in the vicinity of wherever our means can operate.

I lose no time in dispatching the Falmouth to your Lordship, and Captain Knight will explain our situation, as well as that we are taking every precaution in respect to the defence of that river, in the

the event of General Clausel sending down any strong force to stifle the spirit of the people. I shall also write to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, and perhaps the Rear-Admiral may strengthen our means here, so that we may fully avail ourselves of such opportunity of pushing the royal cause with vigour and celerity, and of cherishing the excellent disposition with which all here seem inspired. I have just learnt that the enemy evacuated the fort of Verdun last night, and retired with his garrison. We have sent a force on shore to dismantle and destroy the guns, &c. This is the fort which disputed our entrance, and it is a very strong work.

I have also the pleasure to add, that the propositions of the Baron Montalembert, and his mission, have hitherto been every where attended with success. The forts and the positions are gradually pulling down their tri-coloured flags, and hoisting that of their legitimate Sovereign; and several of them have saluted the squadron upon their hoisting the white flag. While writing this letter, another battery has hoisted the white flag, and there now remains only the fort at Méche with the tri-coloured flag.

Captain Palmer, who was entrusted with the service, has throughout directed it, and the accident alone of my being the senior Officer, induces me to give the account to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. AYLMER, Captain.

To Admiral Lord Viscount Keith,
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Hebrus, in the
MY LORD, *Gironde, July* 14, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, that I arrived off this port on the 6th, where I found His Majesty's ship Pactolus, and I learnt from Captain Aylmer that General Donnadieu (the French officer he had on board) was endeavouring to open a communication with the Commandant at Bourdeaux, General Clausel, and that an Aid-de-Camp had been dispatched in for that purpose. But as General Clausel thought proper to detain the messenger, and also to adopt the most decided measures to prevent any kind of intercourse, there appeared no prospect of any accommodation from any further attempts to conciliate him.

From the nature of this coast, and the complete military possession which the enemy had of it, it seemed impossible that any free communication could be opened with the Royalists, unless I could effect an entrance into the river; and as the Baron de Montalembert expressed the greatest anxiety upon the subject, and I possessed a discretionary power of passing into the Gironde, should I be of opinion that circumstances justified me in doing so, I decided, after the best consideration I could give the matter, that it was the most proper course I could pursue for the good of the cause I was employed on.

As I felt, that the committing the transports and their lading in the river, at a time it was in full possession of the enemy, was a strong measure, and as there were serious obstacles to overcome, in a well defended entrance and a hazardous navigation, I considered it my duty to render our means as effective as possible before the attempt was made, and as the Pactolus was on the spot, I stated my opinion fully to Captain Aylmer, requesting the

junction

junction of his ship to those under my orders. Captain Aylmer having acceded to the request, and being the Senior officer, of course the command of the squadron devolved on him, and your Lordship will learn from that officer the further proceedings of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND PALMER, Captain.

To Admiral Viscount Keith, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

WAR-DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 23, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Colonel the Baron de Montalembert, dated in the Gironde, July 13, 1815.

My Lord,

WITH the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the ships with the arms, equipments, and ammunition, placed under my charge, entered the Gironde this morning, protected by His Majesty's ships Pactolus, Hebrus, and Falmouth. On our approach near the fort of Royan, which commands the entrance of the river, Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, hoisted the white flag at the main. The effect produced by this emblem of loyalty and honour was instantaneous. Not a gun was fired from the batteries, the Verdun one excepted, and we were received as friends and deliverers.

The communications we have had with the inhabitants during the few hours we have been at anchor, are of the most favourable nature, and such

such as might have been expected from their well known attachment to the cause of their legitimate Sovereign. General Clausel still occupies Bourdeaux with some force. Our appearance in this river, and the means we will immediately pursue to arm the population, will produce the double effect of paralyzing his measures to keep possession of the town, and of preventing his sending any reinforcement to the French army behind the Loire.

I cannot close this communication, without stating to your Lordship, that to Captain Palmer's zeal for the cause and indefatigable exertions, we are entirely indebted for our present advantageous position in this river.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Le Baron de MONTALEMBERT.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 24, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe:

Genoa, July 4, 1815.

PURSUANT to the information contained in my letter of the 1st instant, of which a duplicate is inclosed, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship of my having embarked a portion of the force at this place; and am proceeding with it, in conjunction with the ships of war, under Lord Exmouth, to the neighbourhood of Marseilles, there to act as circumstances may point out.

Marseilles,

Marseilles, July 11, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this place, in company with Lord Exmouth, having under my command the force stated in my letter of the 4th instant from Genoa, of which a duplicate is inclosed.

The forces will disembark here as soon as the transports with the troops and arms shall have come to an anchor.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 24, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Leith, commanding His Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Royal, Martinique,
My Lord, *June* 10, 1815.

I AM happy to inform you, that I have occupied the military points of Martinique by a British auxiliary force, which landed here on the morning of the 5th instant.

The situation of Martinique was, indeed, critical; for the troops of the line, consisting of thirteen hundred men, who possessed the forts, shewed too much of the same disposition which has manifested itself in France. The majority of the officers were decidedly for Buonaparte, some putting up the tri-coloured cockade, and others, with similar sentiments, less avowed, pretending that they only wished to return to France. The soldiers were chiefly refractory conscripts, who had never served, and

and had no attachment to Buonaparte, but having escaped from the army under his severe system, finding themselves expatriated under the King's Government, was not likely to create an attachment to the Bourbon cause, they generally wished to return home.

Le Comte de Vaugiraud acted with much good sense in anticipating the mischief which might have arisen, and which he had not the power to have controuled, by assembling the troops, and releasing those of the Officers who desired it from their obligations, informing them at the same time, that they must quit Martiniquc, and declaring that any attempt to raise the standard of rebellion would be repelled by force, and punished as an act of mutiny, in defiance of the oaths of fidelity which they had taken to Louis the Eighteenth.

I had desired Le Comte de Vaugiraud to give it to be understood, that the white flag was the only permanent security of the troops, or of the colony, and I immediately assembled the force now in possession of the island, in Gros Islet Bay, St. Lucia, within four hours sail of Fort Royal, to give effect to the Comte de Vaugiraud's measures.

This fine colony was several times on the point of being thrown into a state of revolutionary convulsion, by the conduct of the troops, all of whom, with the exception of the remainder of the 26th regiment, amounting to four hundred and fifty men, including Officers, who remain under the white flag, have been permitted to depart, unarmed, and are actually gone.

The militia of Martinique amount to about six thousand men, who are well disposed; one half only have arms: one hundred and fifty are mounted.

Immediately after the occupation of the military points by the troops under my commaud, the Government of the colony published a decree by which British vessels are received on the same footing as French.

French. This act was perfectly spontaneous, and indeed has been marked by the same spirit of cordiality which has actuated the Comte de Vaugiraud in every part of the intercourse which I have had with him.

It would be unjust to Comte de Vaugiraud not to express my sense of the honourable devotion which he has uniformly shewn to the zealous performance of his duty to his Sovereign, of his dignity and good sense under very critical circumstances, and of his grateful attachment to the Prince Regent, the British Government and nation, for the assistance which has saved Martinique. The gratitude, indeed, of the colony at large, has been most unequivocally testified.

I shall be happy to find that the steps I have taken have been such as may be approved by the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LEITH, Lieut.-Gen.
Commanding the Forces.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of AUGUST 3d, 1815.

No. XLVII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 2, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Brownrigg, K. B dated Kandy, 25th February 1815, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

British Head-Quarters, Kandy,
February 25, 1815.

My Lord,

FOR some days subsequent to the date of the last dispatch, which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, on Kandian affairs, dated 16th January, no circumstance occurred of sufficient consequence to be reported to your Lordship, the several divisions of the invading force being partly in movement, and partly preparing to move.

It was found, however, that great and apparently insurmountable difficulties would occur in provisioning the troops, on so many routes, with

our scanty means of conveyance, and I determined in consequence on a modification of the plan. This alteration consisted chiefly in disposing the march of the troops in such a manner, that the 1st and 2d divisions, the 3d and 4th, the 6th and 7th, should arrive on the same line, and, at certain convenient points, unite together; an arrangement which, I am happy to say, brought the supplying of the army within our means, and laid the groundwork of a successful progress towards the several assigned places of destination above the hills.

On the 1st of February I learnt, by a letter of the 30th of January from Major Hook, that the 1st division, under the command of that officer, had reached Ganeteynni, situate at the foot of the Balani Mountains, and on the great road leading through the Pass or Gravet of that name towards the city of Kandy.

Lieutenant O'Connell, with the 2d division, was close in the rear, advancing to the same point, from which Major Hook was then to diverge to the left towards Weywode, in the Seven Korles, to cooperate with Captain De Bussche, already in that quarter with a small force, formed to supply the absence of the auxiliary corps originally expected from Madras.

No serious opposition was made to the advance of these divisions. The first Adikar of the King of Kandy, by name Molligodde, brother to the Dessave of the Three Korles, who had previously come over to the British territory, and himself Dessave of the Four Korles, kept hovering in front of Major Hook's march, with some followers, but had intimated, both to Major Hook and Mr. D'Oyley, that he was desirous to join the British standard, and was only prevented from doing so by his apprehension for the fate of his family, who were under the King's power in the capital, but whose liberation or escape he expected

as

as soon as the troops should advance sufficiently near to Kandy to induce the King to retire from that place: he further gave it to be understood, that although he was obliged to keep up the appearance of firing, he would do no harm; and in all these points, although his assurances could not in prudence be fully confided in at the time, he afterwards faithfully kept his word.

In the evening of this day (the 1st of February) I left Colombo to join the army, and proceeded by the route of Avissahavelle (usually called Sittawakka) and through the three and four Korles towards Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell's camp, at Gauniteynne. While at Kooroonagodde, on the 3d of February, a letter from the Lieutenant-Colonel, dated at Ganeiteynne, on the 2d, informed, that the advance of that division, under Major Moffatt, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, having been detached to support a patrole which was conceived to be in danger, had advanced so near the fortified post which commands the Balani Pass, that it was deemed advisable to attack it; and it had been carried, after a trifling opposition.

At Attypittya, on the 4th, I received Major Hook's report, dated from Gerigamme the preceding day, apprizing me that he had taken possession of that strong position and the neighbouring hill fort of Galgederah, with hardly any resistance, and no loss.

On the 6th I reached Ganiteynne, where it became necessary to halt for some days, to give time for the concentration of the divisions advancing from Trincomalee and the east side of the Kandian territory. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell was encamped here, and Major Moffatt posted at Amenoopoora, one mile and a half beyond the pass, and a free communication open between the two corps.

Here the Adikar Molligodde, by a message

through Mr. D'Oyley, requested permission to surrender himself with the banners and records of the four Korles, of which he is Dessave, having received intimation of the escape of his family from Kandy My consent being signified to him, he, on the 8th February, came into camp in state, attended by a number of Chiefs of the four Korles, who had not previously appeared, and formally gave up the insignia and records of his Dessave into the hands of Mr. D'Oyley, whom I had deputed as Commissioner on the part of the British Government to confer with him.

Learning by reports from Major Kelly, commanding the 3d division, and proceeding through the province of Saffragam and Ourah towards the Indulgasinha Pass, that he could be sufficiently advanced to support a forward movement on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell and Major Hook's divisions, I, on the 10th, directed Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell to ascend the Pass and occupy Major Moffatt's position, sending his detachment a little in advance; and on the evening of the same day, I joined the camp at Amenoopoora.

The Adikar Cheylapola, who had followed my progress as far as Ganiteynne, proposed to take a different route from thence; and being furnished with an escort of about fifty men, proceeded up the mountains, by a road to the right, leading into the province of Oudinoora, the inhabitants of which he was desirous to communicate with.

Late in the evening of the 11th, a report was brought to Mr. D'Oyley, that a division of the British troops, supposed to be that commanded by Major Hook, had reached Kattugastotte, a ferry of the great river called Mahavilliganga, about three miles distant from Kandy; that the King had quitted the capital, and that the defences at Gonarooha, another ferry of the same river, about an equal distance from the city, were abandoned.

A pa-

A patrole, sent forward during the night, under the command of Major Brownrigg, reached Gonarooha early in the morning, and, fording the river, ascertained the truth of the intelligence in all its parts. Batteries of great extent were erected here, reaching from the common place of crossing for a considerable distance along the opposite bank, and commanding the ford; but were entirely destitute of either men or guns. Hideous objects of the King's resentment here presented themselves, in the remains of poor wretches stuck up on poles on both sides of the river, seven of which were full in view at the ferry, and the whole number counted in that neighbourhood was nineteen.

Major Moffatt, with the advance of the 2nd division, being a few miles in front of the general encampment, was, by Major Brownrigg, on his return with the patrole, directed to proceed forward to Gonarooha, in consequence of my orders to that effect.

On learning the foregoing particulars, I, on the 12th, dispatched Major Willerman, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, towards Kandy, with instructions to prevent the possibility of injury to persons or property, by prohibiting the entry of the troops within the gates of the city, otherwise than as guards, under such disposition as Major Willerman might judge advisable.

Mr. D'Oyley, who had accompanied the patrole the preceding evening, and remained at Gonarooha until joined by Major Moffatt's detachment, with which, before the arrival of Major Willerman, he had advanced to the city, which was found entirely deserted of inhabitants, and stripped of all property, empty chests, baskets and mats, were the only things found, except some few articles of furniture, not portable enough nor of sufficient value to be removed.

The detachment encamped without the gate.

On the 13th in the morning I left the position at Amenoopoora with Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell's division, which I caused to halt at a convenient place on the hitherside of the river, proceeding myself to the King's granary, between Gonarooha and the town, where I passed the night, and on the following day entered Kandy with my personal suite, and fixed my quarters in the Palace.

In the mean time I had learnt by reports from Major Hook, that he had been induced to advance, in prosecution of a plan formed with Captain de Bussche, who, with his detachment, had ascended the Jaltoewre Gravet, and was in communication with the first division, at a short distance to the left.

Information which those Officers had received, rendered it probable that the King was about Tofly, and that the only remaining hope of securing him was by a rapid and secret movement of those two corps.

I was apprized by Major Kelly that he had, after a faint resistance by the enemy, possessed himself of the batteries commanding the Idalgasinha Pass, and ascended the mountains. A subsequent letter of the 13th announced the further progress of this division as far as Maturate, and by one, dated in the afternoon of the same day, at Maugala Dobbada Ganeure, one day's march from Haugeraukette, received by me on the 14th, soon after reaching the Palace, I was informed of Major Kelly having seized (together with a great deal of treasure) a number of women and children, whom he considered to be of the King's family; but this idea was afterwards found erroneous, though several of the women proved to be related and allied to persons of the King's retinue. The treasure is reported to consist of silver coins of different descriptions, household implements, and ornaments of silver, to the weight of about 1,000lbs.

No report had been received of Major Mackay's approach,

approach, with the 5th division, from Trincomalee, but I calculated with confidence that he must be within two or three days march.

I had learnt by reports from Major General Jackson, that notwithstanding the most zealous and anxious exertions on his part, the movement of the 6th division had been retarded much beyond the appointed time, by unavoidable and insurmountable difficulties in the means of carriage, and conceiving that the strength and disposition of the troops already in the field would prove sufficient to accomplish the objects of the campaign, I addressed General Jackson on the 15th instant, countermanding the march of the 6th division, and the return of any portion of it that might be on the march.

It resulted from this situation of the troops, that the King, who was known to be in the Dessavany of Dombera, with a small number of adherents, was so environed, as to render his escape extremely difficult, and if he did succeed in getting through the pass leading to his last place of refuge, the mountains of Bintenni, Captain Anderson, of the 19th regiment, commanding the 7th division from Batticaloa, would arrive at that point, with every probability of intercepting him.

I now made a claim on the Adikar Eheylapola, for the performance of his promise to raise the people of these provinces, so as to prevent the King's escape, and to ascertain the precise place of his retreat, to which a detachment might be sent to make him prisoner.

This task the Adikar undertook with alacrity and confidence, offering to proceed to Dombera in person: dispositions were made for the proposed purpose, by preparing a detachment to accompany the Adikar, and dispatching another to form a chain of military communication with Major Kelly's force at Haugeraukette.

Every thing being thus prepared, the Adikar set

out for Dombera, on the 16th, preceded by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyley, who, on his arrival at Hakkeytugala, in the forenoon of the same day, found the detachment already there, and learnt that they had fallen in with a party of the King's people, and, after a sharp resistance, but without loss on our side, had killed three and wounded one, and captured a number of persons, two of whom were near relations of the King, and men of leading consequence, and almost all were related or allied to him.

This account, dated the 16th, reached me on the 17th, and the same day the prisoners were sent in: when conferred with, they claimed with earnestness their connection with the East India Company's Government. The principal man, by name Mutal Sawney, made a merit of having received presents and marks of distinction from the Gentlemen in authority under the Presidency of Madras. Being asked as to the King's hiding-place, and the force along with him, he said, it was several days since he had seen him; he was then in Dombera; he could not say if he continued in the same place, but if not, he could only go to Bintenine; that his Court was in a great measure dissolved, and that there were no principal Sirdars or Chiefs remaining with him. These communications were by no means made in the tone of a willing informer, but appear to have been true. The dispersion of the Court we had every reason to believe, as on that and on the following day, several Nayakars (as they are called) or relations of the King, surrendered themselves.

In so far also as regarded the King's place of retreat, the account of the prisoner agreed with the daily reports received from Mr. D'Oyley, who represented him to be still in Dombera, but did not venture to flatter himself or me that he could

suc-

succeed in at once cutting him off from escaping to the mountains. His letter of the 18th stated, that the King had fled from his last known place of halting, and that the inhabitants of two villages had appeared, and promised to co-operate in searching for him. The latest report that Mr. D'Oyley could then communicate was, that the King was concealed in a forest about a league and a half from Fildinya, and he had sent a detachment to endeavour to intercept him.

On the 19th in the morning, I had the satisfaction to know, by a letter from Mr. D'Oyley of the same date, that the King was in our hands ; he had been surrounded the preceding evening in the precincts of Medda Maha Nuwera (the place from whence he was reported to have fled) by the people of Dombera, in conjunction with some armed Kandyans, sent by Eheylapola Adikar, and taken prisoner, with two of his wives, in the house of an Aratchy (a subordinate Headman) at a place called Gallehewatte, about a mile beyond Medda Maha Nuwera. His two remaining wives and his mother were known to be at Hanweylle, a short distance off, and being sent for, with conveyances and an escort, were brought to Fildinya.

I have since learnt, that the few Malabar attendants remaining with the King, made some resistance, and wounded one of the assailants, on which the party retired a few paces, and fired upon the house, that the King then came out and delivered himself up. It further appears, that his prisoners bound him and reviled him, and, I fear, plundered him of some articles of value.

As no regular troops or any British Officer was present, it was impossible to give full relief; such of the cloaths as could be recovered were returned. The Adikar claims, and with seeming justice, considering the sentiments he must entertain towards the King, some merit in having, by strict orders,

saved

saved his life; and great probability arises from what did pass, that nothing less than high authority could have induced them to spare him. In another view, this is one of the many facts which concur to shew, that the feelings of the people towards him (exemplified in this his favourite province) were, when divested of the terrors of tyrannical power, no other than those of hatred and contempt.

Besides the property taken by Major Kelly, further captures, to a considerable amount, have been made, and information has been received of many places where more treasure is hid.

In a military view, the resistance, and consequently the danger, has been comparatively trifling, but it would be the highest injustice to estimate, by the inadequate opportunities which have presented themselves, what might have been achieved if the occasion had called forth the full exertions of the troops. Of fatigue and hardship of weather, they have had considerable trials, the roads being indescribably rugged, with frequent interruptions both of mountain and morass, and every difficulty that marching can possibly admit. These, however, with the dispiriting addition of frequent rain, only served to display their ardour, which no obstacles, no discouragements could subdue. But that for which I hold myself principally indebted to the army which I have had the honour and good fortune to command in this undertaking is, their orderly behaviour, and abstaining from all acts of plunder, violence, and irregularity. They have in consequence been every where received by the Chiefs and inhabitants with unfeigned welcome, assisted with supplies and means of carriage, and their camps frequented by all classes of the natives, with extraordinary freedom and familiarity. Your Lordship will readily perceive the happy tendency of this kind of behaviour, in encourag-

couraging and propagating that confidence, on the part of the inhabitants of these provinces, in the justice and moderation of His Majesty's Government, and the protection of his arms, which served to invite and attach them to the cause in which they were engaged, and led, under Providence, to a conquest, the attempting of which has in former instances proved so fatal, as to leave terrific lessons of caution and forbearance to future invaders; an enterprize which, I have no hesitation in saying, could not, with any common prudence, have been entered upon, except with the most credible assurances of the concurring wishes of the Chiefs and people, nor could ever have been brought to a successful issue without their acquiescence and aid.

The army has enjoyed in a very surprising degree the blessings of health. Our returns of sick are much below the number which might be expected in the same force, stationed in any of the garrisons of the colony.

I am now occupied in returning to their former stations such parts of the troops as will not be required to remain for the maintenance of the British government in the interior.

I am not yet prepared to present to your Lordship any connected view of the complicated and important considerations, of a political and civil nature, which arise out of this great change: these I shall therefore reserve for a separate dispatch, and conclude the present with soliciting your Lordship to do me the honour of presenting to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of my humble congratulations in being enabled, by the speedy and happy issue of a campaign, ending with the unparalleled good fortune of not losing a single life, to tender for his Royal Highness's acceptance, the duties of a new and industrious hardy race of people, and the possession of a territory,

boun-

bountifully endowed with natural gifts, and requiring only the blessings of a just government, and an equitable administration of justice, and the indulgent care and countenance of a humane and gracious Prince

I consider the circumstances which have taken place to be of so much national interest and importance, as to warrant my entrusting them to the care of a confidential Staff Officer. My son, Major Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General to this army, will therefore have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and as he has a perfect knowledge of all the occurrences of our short campaign, he is enabled to afford such information as your Lordship may be pleased to require of him.

He will be charged with the banner or standard of Kandy, to be laid, with my most respectful duty, at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 5th, 1815.

No. XLVIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 1, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

My Lord, *Cujes, July* 24, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the forts and ships in Toulon have this day hoisted the white flag, and that Marshal Brune and all the Generals and Admirals in that place have signed their acts of submission to the King.

The circumstances which led to this event, so far as in any way connected with the operations of the force under my orders, have been as follows:

On the first appearance of the fleet and transports, under Lord Exmouth, off the coast of France, Marshal Brune, who was opposite to Nice with a body of about five thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry, called the Corps of Obser-

vation

vation of the Var, made immediate proposition for an armistice with the Commander of the Piedmontese force at Nice, in which object he succeeded, and then marched directly to the relief of Toulon. On the 14th July, the day on which the troops landed at Marseilles, he caused a letter to be addressed to Admiral Lord Exmouth, inclosing copy of the armistice signed at Paris, and demanding an extension of it to the British force in this country, which was immediately rejected.

He then addressed Lieutenant-General the Marquis de Riviere, exercising the King's authority in Provence, stating his desire to send two officers to Paris, to offer the submission of Toulon, and saying he should refrain from hostilities during the ten days necessary for his communication. This proposition was also objected to, and the Marshal was informed, he must resign his authority to the officer who governed Toulon before Buonaparte's evasion, hoist the white flag, and suffer the garrison of Toulon to be composed of National Guards and Royalists, in as large proportion as the troops of the line. On the same day his letter was received by the Marquis de Riviere, information was had that he was marching towards Aix, on which I immediately ordered the whole of the British troops out of Marseilles, to take up such a position as might menace Toulon, watch him, and secure Marseilles itself against attack; but the report of his march on Aix gave way to that of his concentering near Toulon, when the following dispositions were made by me: I directed the troops to move forward in two columns, one on the high road to Toulon, by Aubagne Gemenos and Cujes, and the other by the coast to Cassis and Ciotat, in which latter place I stationed a small garrison, and afterwards moved the column to Leques and St. Cyr, having an advance at Baudol. My own head quarters

were

were at Cujes, having an advance at St. Anne's, with very strong ground both to my front and rear, and the power of collecting my force to act along the coast, or on the high road, as circumstances might best point out. The National Guards and Royalists occupied Beausset, Castelet, La Cadiere, and other strong points in my immediate front or flank. Admiral Lord Exmouth had, in the mean time, detached one line of battle ship to Ciotat, and another to Bandol. The enemy's advanced posts were on the outside of the Pass of Ollioculs. It was whilst the troops were in this position, the Marquis de Riviere and Marshal Brune carried on their negotiations, through the means of Admiral Ganteaume, who, on the day after the Marshal's first proposition was made, was received in Toulon as the King's Commissioner. Various propositions were made, all with the view of gaining time. The two following were immediately rejected—that of acknowledging the King's authority, but retaining the tricolor flag, and that of requiring that the British troops should retire, and promise not to attack Toulon; on which no assurance would be given. Whilst these points were discussing, a party of the National Guards having moved to St. Nazaire, had thus turned the Pass of Ollioules, which caused so much agitation, as having occurred whilst Admiral Ganteaume was treating, that Marquis de Riviere thought proper to withdraw it, whilst I collected my left column and pushed forward an advance to support him, should the circumstance have brought forth an attack. Finally, yesterday, the submission of Marshal Brune and his Generals was received, but the regiments still refused to wear the white cockade; and it was only this day, whilst at Ollioules with Admiral Lord Exmouth, the submission of the whole was notified, and consent given to the Royalists

lists and National Guards occupying the forts, in conjunction with a portion only of the regular troops.

The garrison of Toulon consisted of six * regiments of the line, a regiment of marines, a detachment of three hundred cavalry, artillery, veterans, &c., battalion of half pay officers and Federalists, called "Le Battalion Sacré;" most of whom, with Marshal Murat and some of his adherents, were suffered to quit Toulon, and absconded, it is not known where, on the eve of the resolution being taken for hoisting the white flag.

The nature of the operation in which I have been engaged, has been such as to afford little opportunity of distinction for the officers and men under my orders, yet I cannot avoid expressing my sense of the zeal which animated all ranks, nor my obligations to the officers in command of brigades, Colonel Burrows and Colonel Burke, and the Officers of the Staff, for their assistance to me in all preparatory arrangements, particularly Major Sir Thomas Reade, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Pratt, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Major Gamble, Royal Artillery, Major Gorreyuer, Military Secretary, Mr. Cummings, of the Commissariat, and Doctor Porteous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Faverges, of the Italian Levy, who commanded the advance, merits likewise my best thanks, as also Major Andreis, of the Staff, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Royal Engineers, by whom the duties of reconnoissance were principally exercised, and who executed them with an activity and intelligence that left me nothing to desire.

I can never sufficiently express my obligations and gratitude to Lord Exmouth and the Navy in general, for the cordial assistance they have shewn

* 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 35th, 106th, veterans.

them-

themselves disposed to render on every occasion, and for the aid in particular which I received from the Marines, of which a battalion was formed, under the command of Major Cox, and placed at my disposition.

Accounts have been received that Antibes has hoisted the white flag, so that there is now no declared enemy in the South of France.

This report will be delivered to your Lordship by the Honourable Captain Arden, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, who has been very zealous and active in his assistance to me, and who can bring me the honour of any commands your Lordship may have for my further proceedings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Major-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 12th, 1815.

No. XLIX.

Admiralty-Office, August 12, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this Office, addressed by Admiral Lord Exmouth to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Boyne, Naples-Bay, May 25, 1815.

MY letter of the 12th instant will have informed their Lordships of my movements up to that date, and the arrangements I had made with Lord William Bentinck, and the forces from Sicily, to co-operate with the allied army upon Naples: In continuation I beg to acquaint you, for their Lordships further information, that I arrived off Civita-Vechia on the evening of the 18th, where learning from Mr. Cook (who came from Rome expressly for the purpose) the rapid approach of the Austrians towards Naples, I continued my voyage, without delay, for that place.

I reached

I reached Naples on the 20th, finding the Tremendous and Alcmene at anchor close to the Mole, and the two line of battle ships hauled out alongside of them. On the 21st, in the morning, the marines were landed and took possession of the forts and castle of St. Elmo, and united with the civic guard, and kept the city in a state of tolerable tranquillity until the 23d, when the Austrian army made its public entry with Prince Leopold, and the next day the different forts were delivered over, and the marines embarked.

It is my intention to put the Government of King Ferdinand the Fourth, on his arrival, in immediate possession of the naval arsenal, with the Vesuvius of eighty guns, building at Castellamare, and also of all the gun-boats, stores, &c. in the arsenal of Naples, which I think are absolutely necessary for conducting the affairs of Government, until the pleasure of their Lordships shall be known.

The two ships of the line, Joachim and Capri, which were entirely abandoned to Captain Campbell by the late Government, I have ordered to proceed to Malta, manned and conducted by the Alcmene, there to wait their Lordships instructions.

Boyne, Genoa-Bay, July 3, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that I arrived at this anchorage this morning, with the ships named in the margin*, having previously landed the first division of the Austrian troops at Leghorn.

From the situation in which I find affairs on the coast of Provence, I have, in concert with Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, come to the determination to proceed immediately to Marseilles, with

* Boyne, Impregnable, Bombay, and Pilot.

about three thousand men of this garrison*, which embark with the assent of the Sardinian Government, at our request, and it is my intention to take the transports with the arms on board, to be employed as may be found adviseable. I shall use every effort to afford all the assistance and co-operation in my power, to carry into effect the intentions of His Majesty's Government, as detailed in the papers accompanying your letter of the 30th May last, which I have this morning had the honour to receive from Sir Hudson Lowe, who embarks on board the Boyne; and I hope to sail in the morning for Marseilles.

Boyne, off Marseilles, July 18, 1815.

IN reference to my letter of the 3d instant, a duplicate of which accompanies this, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that we anchored in Marseilles Roads, on the evening of the 10th, with the ships named in the margin †. The following morning I went on shore, accompanied by Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, where we were received by the Marquess de Riviere, the Members of the Royal Committee of Provence, acting in the name of His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth, and all the other Authorities, with every manifestation of joy.

On the 13th, the transports from Genoa, under convoy of the Aboukir, anchored in the Bay; the following morning the troops (about three thousand five hundred men) debarked, and have occupied such positions as the General and myself have thought most eligible. I have landed five hundred

* 14th regiment, 800; Piedmontaise, 600; Italian levy, 1,400; artillery and cavalry, 200.

† Boyne, Impregnable, Pompée, and Bombay.

marines

marines from the line of battle ships, who are doing duty with the army.

The loyalty of the Marseillois is very conspicuous, and the appearance of a British force, together with the arming the national guard, which the Marquess de Riviere has been enabled to accomplish through my assistance, has produced the best effect in calling forth professions of attachment to the royal cause, which their unprotected and defenceless state until now compelled them to suppress. Toulon still displays the tri-coloured flag, under Marshal Brune, and great excesses have been committed in raising contributions in that neighbourhood.

On the 13th, Marshal Murat, who is at Toulon, sent his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-General Rosetti, to me to propose his being received on board one of the ships for protection and safe conveyance to England. In reply, I charged this officer to inform Murat, that if he chose to go on board one of the ships off Toulon, in order to receive personal protection, it would be afforded, but that I should not enter into any engagements with him as to his destination, leaving that point to be settled by reference to England.

I have this day heard, that Murat finding (on the return of his officer) he would not be received on board a British ship on the terms which he proposed, has left Toulon, taking an Eastern route towards Piedmont.

Boyne, off Marseilles, July 24, 1815,
Ten P. M.

I HASTEN to communicate to you, for the information of their Lordships, that I am this moment returned from the Pass of Olioule, whither Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe and myself, accompanied the Marquess de Riviere (His Majesty's

Lieutenant in these provinces) this morning from our advanced post, to receive the adhesion of the officers of the army and navy at Toulon, which was tendered to the Marquess, and the white flag hoisted under a discharge of one hundred pieces of cannon, and acknowledged by one of my frigates off the harbour.

Boyne, off Marseilles, August 1, 1815.

THEIR Lordships will be informed by my last letter, of the 24th of July, of the arrangement made on the 24th between the Marquess de Riviere and Marshal Brune.

The non-performance of the stipulated removal of Marshal Brune and the disaffected regiments, has occasioned a correspondence between General Sir Hudson Lowe and myself, and the Marquess de Riviere; which has this morning happily terminated, by Marshal Brune delivering himself into the hands of the Marquess, to be sent (accompanied by his aid-de-camp) to Paris.

The most evident good will prevails amongst all classes of people, immediately about us; and I have no doubt but Toulon will feel immediate benefit from the removal of Marshal Brune.

I cannot close my letter without expressing in the strongest terms, the high satisfaction and pleasure I have experienced in serving with Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, from whose active intelligent mind the service has derived every advantage.

Boyne, off Marseilles, August 2, 1815.

THE Marquess de Riviere's letter, this moment received, announces the actual departure of Marshal Brune, accompanied by an officer, as before intimated.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 12, 1815.

COPY of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Aylmer, of His Majesty's ship Pactolus, addressed to Admiral Viscount Keith, and transmitted by His Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Pactolus, in the
MY LORD, *Gironde, July* 24, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an account of the proceedings of the squadron since my last letter of the 14th of July.

Considering that the first object of entering this river was to secure the retreat of His Majesty's ships in case of a reverse, and having learned that the posts of General Clausel extended the whole length of the river from Bourdeaux, and that from the heavy force at his disposal the tri-coloured flag was flying immediately beyond the range of our guns, we were extremely anxious to ascend the river, so that we might continue to threaten his detachments, and at the same time throw ourselves as much as possible into the centre of the population; but it was however necessary in the first place to secure the defences of the river, and the exertions of the two ships were necessary to that effect, as the enemy was close at hand (both on the Bourdeaux, and the side of La Charente Inferieure) and our force a small one.

The destruction of the batteries was necessarily a very delicate measure, and one which the people, however loyal, were naturally alarmed at; but from the exertions and conciliatory representations of the Count de La Tour and the Baron de Montalembert, together with the promptness with which the service was followed up, we succeeded in completely destroying every piece of cannon that ope-

rated in the smallest degree upon the communication of the river.

The forts of Verdon, Royan, de Lousac, and Miché, were completely dismantled, and nearly seventy pieces of heavy artillery (mostly French thirty-six-pounders), including in that number a great many mortars, were completely spiked, and their carriages rendered useless.

The fort on Point Negro, which did not so immediately command the passage, was not touched.

At this time Comte de la Tour and myself entered into a negociation with General Clausel, and for that purpose I dispatched Captain Palmer to him. On Sunday the 16th, every thing having been arranged for organizing the people of the district we left, we run farther up in the neighbourhood of Castellon, where there was another battery, and a French post, with the tri-coloured flag; when I received a dispatch from General Clausel, formally announcing to me the armistice that had taken place at Paris, and expressing a wish that it might operate here. From the tone of the communication, I considered that there was a good opportunity for continuing to treat with him, and did so till it ended in the General sending for Count de la Tour, the Baron de Montalembert, and Captain Palmer, who are now at Bourdeaux arranging the national guard, and preserving the internal tranquillity of that city.

Throughout the country the white flag is now flying, and the enthusiasm and joy of the inhabitants cannot be better described, than by the letter I have just received (and which I inclose) from Captain Palmer, at Bourdeaux, who throughout has been extremely active, and by his judgement very serviceable indeed to the cause we have been engaged in. The greatest cordiality has existed between the French gentlemen employed on this

service

service and myself; and their dispatches I have forwarded to Lord Bathurst, by the Larne, who brings this letter to your Lordship.

I have deemed it proper, with the advice of the Baron de Montalembert, to continue Captain Palmer at Bourdeaux, to assist in making the arrangements for the quiet and order of the city.

A French ship, laden with cotton and copper, from the Missisippi, has fallen into our hands whilst lying in the river, but Captain Palmer with myself, considering that it would favour the cause greatly and convince the people of the good faith of the squadron, we consented to let her pass up the river: the loyalty of the inhabitants we thought strongly meriting this step.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. W. AYLMER, Captain.

Bourdeaux, Saturday Night,
July 22, 1815.

SIR,

WE arrived here (the Baron Montalembert, the Comte La Tour, and myself) late this evening, and immediately proceeded to the house of General Clausel. We have just returned from this meeting, and every thing has been settled in the most satisfactory manner. The troops lately under Buonaparte have left the city, except a few, who will be disposed of as soon as possible. These are mostly in the Chateau Trompette, away from the opportunity of producing much mischief, or quarrelling with the inhabitants or national guards; which latter are completing both cavalry and infantry with the greatest zeal and activity, and will in a few days be very formidable, as well from their numbers as their devotion to the royal cause. For the most part the soldiery have broken up, separated

rated, and returned to their homes; and every step has been taken for the peace of the surrounding country. A dispatch is now closing for the Duke of Angouleme, who is in Toulouse, and His Royal Highness may be expected in a very few days.

I cannot give you, in writing, an idea of the enthusiastic feeling that pervades all ranks and descriptions of persons in this city. While I write to you, the hotel at which we lodge is surrounded by an immense populace, and shouting, a thousand times repeated, "Vive le Roi," "Vive Wellington," "Vivent les Anglais," &c. &c. The whole city is illuminated. The windows and balconies are filled with busts of their Sovereign and the Royal Family, while groups of the citizens are everywhere dispersed about the streets, singing and playing the most loyal and popular airs, expressive of their love for their King and their joy at his return.

They have long been prepared for this, but the white flag, which is now flying from every house, was hoisted only to-day at the Castle, and the feeling of the people, so long suppressed, has now broken forth with increased energy.

Our passage up the river was very interesting; for seventy miles along both banks one feeling of loyalty appeared to prevail, except where the soldiery, just breaking up from their several posts, awed and restrained it. From the tops and branches of the trees, the country seats, the villages, every where, the white colours and the fleurs de lis were to be seen. As our barge approached the city, the people poured down along the quays and river side, cheering and welcoming us. Indeed, such was the throng, it was with the utmost difficulty we could press on or make our way through the caresses of the people.

I am happy to say that amidst all this enthusiasm nothing

nothing like violence or tumult has occurred. The rejoicings are to continue some days, but every hour now will strengthen the police of the city, so that there is not the smallest apprehension to be entertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDMUND PALMER, Captain.

To the Honourable Captain Aylmer,
Pactolus.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 15th, 1815.

No. L.

Carlton-House, August 12, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart. with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir Harry Neale, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband

band and badge of a Knight Commander, was pleased to invest Sir Harry Neale with the same; the Vice-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 15th, 1815.

No. LI.

India-Board, Whitehall, Aug. 16, 1815.

DISPATCHES, dated Fort-William, 25th January 1815, together with their inclosures, of which the following are extracts, have been received at the East India-House, from the Vice-President in Council.

WE have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of documents, in continuation of the subject of our address of the 27th ultimo, relative to the operations of the war with the state of Nepaul.

The successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the advance of the divisions of Majors General Wood and Marley, and the disasters which have occurred in the division commanded by Major-General Martindell, will be a sub-

subject of deep regret to your Honourable Court; but your Honourable Court will derive great satisfaction from the success which has hitherto attended the operations of the division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government, dated Head-Quarters, Moradabad, December 10, 1814, relative to the Operations of the 2d Division of the Field-Army, under the temporary Command of Colonel Mawby.

MY last transmission of dispatches from the officer commanding the troops in the Dhoon announced the evacuation of the fort of Kalunga on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The garrison is now known to have suffered most severely from the fire of the British artillery, and particularly from the shells thrown from the mortars. The place was found crowded with dead and wounded, the enemy was unable to carry off in his precipitate flight, during the course of which his whole numbers were, with a very limited exception, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, by the activity and gallantry of the different detachments which had been very judiciously placed by Colonel Mawby, to intercept his retreat.

Bulbudder Sing, the Killedar, effected his escape with about seventy followers, with whom he took post on a hill, at some distance from the British camp, where he was joined by three hundred Goorkahs, intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Kalunga, and who had been several days seen hovering in the mountains. Colonel Mawby determined to dislodge them from this position, and selected Major Ludlow for the conduct of this service,

vice, which was most ably and successfully accomplished by that officer.

The conduct of Major Ludlow deserves, in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, to be brought to the particular notice of his Lordship, not only as distinguished in this affair, but throughout the whole of the service in the Dhoon: at the arduous and unfortunate commencement of it, his gallantry and exertions were most conspicuous, and it is known attracted the applause of the illustrious Commander, who fell on that lamented occasion. Since that period Major Ludlow has been employed on every service of difficulty and danger that has occurred, and invariably conducted himself with eminant courage, judgement, and zeal.

The officers who served under Major Ludlow in the attack of Bulbudder Sing's position are also entitled to particular notice and commendation; and His Excellency accordingly begs leave to name the following officers, as deserving to be honoured with the approbation of Government: Captain Bucke, commanding the light battalion, in the absence of Major Wilson; Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with that battalion. The arduous and difficult nature of the service, the fatigues and privations the troops had for some time undergone, and the strength of the enemy's position, demanded exemplary exertions of activity, zeal, and personal bravery from the European officers; and they appear to have been made on this occasion with a spirit and alacrity becoming British officers.

It will be satisfactory to the Government to observe, that in this rencontre, (the first which has taken place between the Sepoys and the Goorkah troops since the successful resistance of the latter from the walls of their forts) our native infantry, animated by the example and under the guidance of their

their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority in close conflict with an enemy of determined courage, aided by the natural strength of his position.

The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the ultimate fate of the garrison, notwithstanding its protracted and gallant resistance, has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence that had been created by the events before Kalunga has abated; and the spirit of insurrection against the Goorkah tyranny, which the same events had repressed, has now decidedly manifested itself.

A very strongly stockaded position which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsia was precipitately abandoned, after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it on the 28th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, under the command of Captain Fast, of the 1st battalion of 17th native infantry, accompanied by a party of irregulars, which had been collected in the country by Mr. Fraser, with his usual indefatigable zeal in the public service.

The dispatch from Colonel Mawby, under date the 7th instant, will apprise the Governor-General of the evacuation of the strong fort of Baraut, situated on one side of those high mountains, which, rising in continuous masses from the north eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmalcheh range. The possession of this place is of great importance, commanding not only the district of Jaunsur, lying between the Jumna and Touse Rivers, but one of the enemy's main communications between his western army, under Ummeer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the dominions of Nepaul east of the Ganges. This event appears to have been accelerated by the defection of the head landholders and inhabitants of the country. The

post of Lackerghaut on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, and by which the enemy's direct and principal communication with Ummeer Sing's army was maintained before the British troops entered the valley, is in possession of one of our detachments, which completes the occupation of the Dhoon, and of the principal passes leading into it.

The occupation of this valley formed the earliest object of the Commander in Chief's attention in the plan which His Excellency had resolved to adopt for the campaign to the westward; because it necessarily cut off the lower, most direct, and most frequented line of communication between the capital and the eastern dominions of Fepaul, and its army and conquered provinces west of the Jumna and Touse Rivers; and the British authority once established in the valley, posts could have been extended from thence along those rivers to a distance sufficient to deprive Ummeer Sing of his middle line of communication, and to force him, on the event of his being compelled, or finding it expedient to abandon his western conquests, to seek a retreat by the only line for it which would then be left him, along the foot of the snowy mountains. The unfortunate events before Kalunga retarded, and for a time completely frustrated, the views of the Commander in Chief, and deprived the 3d division of the army, under Colonel Ochterlony, of the support and co-operation it was to derive from the 2d division after the occupation of the Dhoon, in a combined attack on the Goorkah power and possessions in Sirmoor. The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the enemy, which is stated to be complete, from the districts lying between the Rivers Touse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter, and led to the immediate resumption of the original plan of operations in-

intended to be pursued to the westward of the Jumna.

The battering train was to have left Deyrah on the 6th instant, and it was expected the remainder of the division would descend the Timley Pass on the 8th or 9th on its route to Nahan, which the Commander in Chief has ordered should be through the protected Seikh country and the Muckunda pass, with a view to avoid the difficult pass of Guttansun, and the defiles leading directly from the Kaerdar valley towards Nahan.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Field Army commanded by Colonel Mawby during the Siege of Kalunga and subsequent Attack on Bulbudder Sing, from the 25th of November 1814 *to the 2d December, both inclusive.*

25th November 1814.

53d Foot—1 serjeant killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—1 serjeant wounded.

26th November 1814.

Foot Artillery—2 mattrosses wounded.

53d Foot—1 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 7th Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed.

27th November 1814.

Horse Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 gunner, 6 mattrosses, 2 gun lascars, wounded.

Foot Artillery—3 mattrosses, 2 golaundauze, 1 gun lascar, 1 driver, 1 magazine man, wounded.

53d Foot—1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, 3 bheestees, wounded; 1 bheestee missing.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—1 captain, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 native commissioned officers, 3 havildars and serjeants, 1 drummer, 50 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Native Infantry—1 native commissioned officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 native commissioned officer, 7 serjeants, 65 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 13th Native Infantry—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 native commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—8 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

30th November 1814.

1st Batt. 13th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

2d December 1814.

Light Battalion—1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

Total of killed and wounded—1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 native commissioned officers, 35 havildars and serjeants, 4 drummers, 425 rank and file, 1 gunner, 11 mattrosses, 2 golaundauze, 4 gun lascars, 1 driver, 4 bheesties, 1 magazine man.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

53d Foot—Lieutenant Harrington.
1st Batt. 6th Native Infantry—Captain Campbell.
1st Batt. 13th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Cunningham.

Wounded.

Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. W. J. B. Luxford (since dead).
53d Foot—Major Ingleby, slightly; Captain Stone, severely; Licutenant Horsely, severely; Lieutenant Greene, slightly; Licutenant Brodie, severely; Ensign Aufrere, severely.
1st Batt. 13th Native Infantry—Captain Blake, severely.
Light Battalion—Captain Bucke, severely; Ensign and Adjutant Richmond, slightly.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. commanding the Second Division of the Field Army, dated Camp Noginund, December 20, 1814, to the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter, dispatched by express this morning, I have now the honour to inform you, that Major Ludlow took possession of Nahun at one o'clock to-day.

I have, &c.
G. MARTINDELL, Major-General, commanding detachment.

Camp, Noginund, December 20, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. dated Camp, at Nahun, December 27, 1814.

IT is with unfeigned regret that I have to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the failure of an attack made this morning on a stockade, about a mile west of the fort of Jumpta, and which was planned with the double view of dispossessing the enemy of a strong position, and cutting off their supply of water, which it commanded.

From every information I possessed, together with what Major Ludlow, who commanded at Nahun from the 20th instant, had been able to obtain, and the previous local knowledge of Major Richards, I formed the plan of a combined attack. One column was commanded by Major Ludlow, who was directed to proceed to the left of the fort, whilst Major Richards, with another column, was to make a detour to the right, and take up a position on the other side of the fort, by which means I had every expectation of completely depriving the enemy of their watering places. The columns I made so strong as to be ample for the object in view; and I derive some satisfaction from the assurances, that both Majors Ludlow and Richards thought them sufficient.

It was calculated that both columns should march so as to reach their respective points of attack considerably before day-break; but it is much to be regretted, that Major Ludlow's column did not arrive at its position till long after that time, it was of course perceived by the enemy, who took every advantage of the discovery.

Major Ludlow reports, that he had at first the most flattering hopes of complete success, the enemy

enemy being driven from his advanced position, and compelled to retire into his stockade; but the Gorkahs here took advantage of a brave but ill-timed dash of the column, which Major Ludlow endeavoured in vain to restrain; and, after an arduous conflict, in which I fear our loss is great, (but I am at present unable to detail it), the column was obliged to retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy, Major Ludlow states, to be very great, and he speaks in the highest terms of the gallant exertions of the officers and men under his command. Much as I deplore this failure, I have consolation in thinking, that it has not tarnished the British arms.

N. B. The list of the casualties is not published, having, in subsequent accounts, been stated to be incorrect.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. commanding the Third Division, to the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the movement of the reserve, to cut off the supplies of the enemy, has induced him to evacuate all the stockades except the two immediately under the fort. He made a very bold and spirited attempt on the reserve this morning, but was repulsed to a distance, but I anticipate another in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, and have in consequence reinforced the reserve with the 2d battalion of the 7th, the strongest in the lines; and two six-pounders are going off at the moment I am writing.

I cannot at present enter into any particular

details, but hope to be able to give you satisfactory accounts by express in the course of the morrow.

I have, &c.

D. OCHTERLONY.

Camp, half-past Four P. M. December 29, 1814.

The Goorkahs, in the stockade of Debooka Teiba, though surrounded, have not yet surrendered. I have not an official report, but my Hirkarrah informs me the people in the stockade have surrendered.

List of killed and wounded of Colonel Thompson's Detachment, 29th December 1815.

Light Infantry Battalion—1 havildar, 1 naick, 2 sepoys, killed; 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 18 sepoys, wounded.

2d Batt. 3d Native Infantry—5 sepoys killed; 2 havildars, 2 naicks, 19 sepoys, wounded.

Total—1 havildar, 1 naick, 7 sepoys, killed; 3 havildars, 4 naicks, 37 sepoys, wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General John Sullivan Wood, commanding a Division of the Field Army, to the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that the plan of operations, contained in my letter of the 1st January, was postponed that evening until the 3d instant, in consequence of the information I then received, contrary to all previous representations, that no water could be obtained nearer the fort (the name of which is now discovered to be Mujcote) than Mahapore, being a distance of three miles.

miles. On the 2d instant, arrangements were made with the Commissariat for the carriage of water, for the Europeans and Mussulmen in leathern bags, and for the Hindoos in pots; and it was resolved to establish entrenched posts at Mahapore and Ramchae, a high ground near the fort, and to place a detachment at Paharea, a peak about half way between the two former, for the purpose of keeping up the communication. Thus my detachment was unavoidably to be divided into four parts, if it succeeded in carrying the successive steep narrow and woody peaks, which form the outline of the whole ridge west of Mujcote. In the evening however, this plan was abandoned, in consequence of the receipt of fresh intelligence brought by two spies sent by the Rajah Ruttun Sing, which described the road along the ridge as rendered altogether impracticable, and from the advice and information of a Bramin Kauckunnuddee Sewarree, a native of the hills, but for many years past resident in Goruckpore and attached to the Rajah. This man, after insisting on the threatening nature of the difficulties presented by the Mahapore Hill, which were abundantly obvious, recommended that the detachment should cross the Tenavee, occupy Bupunulpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and, there leaving the supplies and baggage, push on to Palpa, where grain, &c. would be found more than sufficient for the whole detachment, and from whence Nyacote might be attacked on its north side, where the well that supplied the garrison was situated; but in the first place he recommended that the redoubt at Jutgurh, cross the foot of the hill of Mujcote, and one mile west of Bootwul, should be reconnoitered and carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul laid in ashes. He placed the success of this affair beyond doubt; and said, that the terror inspired by the first impression of our

our arms would have a most beneficial effect on our subsequent operations.

The whole plan appeared so reasonable, and he answering for its success, and offering to assist in the execution with such confidence and enthusiasm, that I resolved to begin by reconnoitring and attacking Jutgurgh next morning. Major Comyn, with the greater part of the detachment formerly placed under his command, was directed to advance between Jutgurgh and Bootwul, so as to turn the left of the position, while the main body should attack it on front and on the right flank: his force consisted of seven companies, that with me of twenty-one; and we marched from camp as soon as the dispersion of the fog would amit of it. I am grieved to say, that instead of debouching from the wood upon an open plain, in front of the work, as we had been led to expect, I arrived with my Staff and the foremost of the advanced guard within fifty paces of it, before it was discovered; a very heavy and galling fire then opened from the redoubt, which was returned by the few men who accompanied my Staff and myself to reconnoitre, until the head of the column and the guns arrived. His Majesty's 17th foot, who led the column, headed by their gallant commander, Colonel Hardyman, supported by the grenadiers of the 2d battalion 17th, and the 14th regiment native infantry, advanced upon the works, while the grenadier and one battalion company of His Majesty's 17th, succeeded in gaining the hill on the right of the redoubt. This party was led by a brave and cool officer, Captain Croker, who drove the enemy before them up the hill, killing a Chief Sooraj Tappah; still the fire from the enemy, concealed by the trees, was kept up with great obstinacy, and the hill, which rose immediately behind the work, was filled with troops, rendering the post, if it had been

been carried, wholly untenable ; I therefore determined to stop the fruitless waste of lives, by sounding retreat.

The conduct of the whole of the troops engaged merits my entire approbation, as expressed in the Order, a copy of which is inclosed. That Order is too concise to do justice to my sense of the merits of individual officers.

For the friendly and judicious advice afforded by Colonel Hardyman, second in command, I shall ever feel much indebted; and I owe my best acknowledgements for the zealous conduct and active assistance afforded me by the Staff, who were all with me.

Nothing could exceed the ardour evinced upon every occasion by Lieutenant Morrison, Field Engineer, and the deprivation of the aid afforded by his professional talents and excellent judgment, enhances the severe loss I have suffered from his dangerous wound.

The severe wound which Captain M'Dowell received in the early part of the action, deprived us of the services of a most gallant and zealous Officer.

Lieutenants Points and Pickerin were with the foremost parties, and fell, when nobly pressing through the enemy's fire near the redoubt; the first dangerously, and the other severely wounded.

I cannot express how greatly I admired the animated conduct of my Brigade-Major Captain Hiott, in cheering the men to the attack after being dangerously wounded, nor how deeply I feel the loss (which I pray may be temporary) of his services, both as a friend, in whose able counsel I have long had reason to confide, and as an Officer who is an ornament to his profession.

A subsequent report states the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded to have been two hundred, among

among whom were one of their principal Sirdars and four others of inferior rank.

Some confusion occurred in consequence of the majority of the bearers having thrown down their loads, but the soldiers, both European and native, brought away most of the boxes of ammunition.

Konckanaddee Sewaree, who misled the detachment, was a man who was particularly recommended by Dr. Buchanan, and from whose information that gentleman constructed his map of Neapaul. Having pointed out the fort to me, when within fifty yards of it, he suddenly disappeared, and I am still ignorant of his fate; if he is with the enemy, I can have no doubt of his treachery.

I have, &c.

JOHN S. WOOD, Major-Gen.

Camp, Simlar, January 4, 1815.

Copy of Letters and Inclosures from Major-General Bennet Marley, commanding a division of the Field Army, to the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

IT is with the deepest concern and regret, I beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the inclosed letters, reporting the disastrous results which occurred yesterday morning, by the enemy attacking, and carrying our two posts of Persah and Summurdpore, after a considerable, but ineffectual resistance on the part of our troops, against the overwhelming numbers and superior means opposed to them.

On receipt of Major Greenstreet's report at noon, I strengthened the post of Barra Gurhee, op-

opposite to the Suktie Pass, under Captain Hay, with two howitzers and a six-pounder (the former called out from the train at Betteah, for the purpose of being attached to the column under Captain Roughsedge, as detailed in my letter of the 12th ultimo, and the latter posted at Burra Gurhee, by Major Bradshaw; at the first formation of these advanced posts, and which I had withdrawn in prosecution of the ulterior arrangements for our advance, only two days before, and after forwarding orders to Captain Roughsedge, who was on his march towards my camp from the neighbourhood of Janickpere, and to Captain Blackney, posted at Summundpere, the position from whence the Hurreehurpere columns was to have marched), directing them all to concentrate at Barra Gurhee, I marched towards Persah, at two P. M. as well to support Major Greenstreet as to cover our depôt and artillery, the whole of which had been directed to advance towards Persah, and where it was my intention to have joined the train and proceeded towards the Beehiake Pass.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon, after coming some miles, that a Sawar arrived from Gerasahun with the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Strettell, giving an account of the fate of Captain Blackney's detachment. I have directed that officer to proceed with the detachment to Betteah, where further orders will await him.

I marched last night nine miles, till my progress was stopped by a considerable nulla, which it was impossible to have crossed in the dark without great confusion and risk. This morning I again marched, and am now encamped on the high road from Betteah to Persah, which completely covers the advance of the battering train, which marched from the former place on the 1st, agreeably to the orders I had sent Major Mason, as soon as his letter,

ter, reporting the arrival of the battering train, reached me.

As the enemy appeared to have retired into the forest, I trust Major Mason will be able to join me to-morrow or next day.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting correct returns of the casualties, on both occasions, as soon as I can collect the reports.

I have, &c.

B. MARLEY, Major-General, commanding.

Camp, Serrisowah, Janaary 2, 1815.

Reports from Lieutenant Strettell and Major Greenstreet, inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

IT is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Marley, that the left wing, 2d battalion 22d regiment native infantry, was this morning attacked, and compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced about five o'clock this morning in three golahs, and immediately opened a very severe and well-directed fire from about twenty pieces of cannon (as well as could be judged). Captain Blackney, and all the Officers of the wing, did their utmost endeavours to bring on our sepoys to the charge, which failed in every attempt, from the very destructive fire which opposed them. It is with the utmost sorrow I am to mention, that after the action had continued about ten minutes with equal ardour on each side, we were deprived of the directions and assistance of Captain Blackney and Lieutenant Duncan, who, I fear, are both killed, having been severely wounded and disabled. On the fall of these two gallant Officers, the sepoys became

became quite dispirited, and began to retire with some confusion, upon which the enemy advanced upon and destroyed our tents by fire. The village of Summunpore, in which was the commissariat depôt, was burnt in the commencement of the action by the enemy. Finding that the detachment had suffered most severely, added to the great numbers and strength of the enemy, it was judged most prudent to retire, and as the enemy had taken possession of the road to Barrah Ghurrie, we directed our course to this place, at which we have just arrived. I am unable to state the exact loss of the detachment, as the stragglers are coming in every moment. It is my intention to march to-morrow morning towards head-quarters of the army, when I shall have the honour to state the particulars more fully to the Major-General. I cannot conclude without paying the tribute so justly due to the merits of the two brave and valuable Officers who fell this morning, and of all the Officers composing the detachment, who left no exertions untried towards the success of the day. It is impossible to judge correctly of the strength of the enemy, but it is supposed to be about two thousand men.

I have, &c.

E. STRETTELL, Lieutenant, commanding the detachment.

Gorauh Sahun, January 1, 1815.

Captain Watson, A. A. G.

SIR,

I AM sorry to acquaint you, that the post of Persa Ghurrie, commanded by Captain Sibley, was this morning attacked by an overwhelming force of Goorkahs, who, I regret to say, carried their point after one hour's hard fighting, which ended in the repulse

repulse of our troops there, the loss of the gun, and every kind of baggage.

At break of day, when I was about to march for that post, we heard a heavy firing in that direction, when I pushed on with all possible speed; but within three miles of the place I met a vast number of wounded, and immediately afterwards some officers, who informed me, that any attempt on my part to recover the fortune of the day must be unavailing, as the enemy's forces was computed at full ten thousand. I am now halted on the eastern bank of the Seresowah, giving protection to the wounded who are coming in; and intend, as soon as possible, to move in the direction of Betteah, unless I shall receive other instruction from you.

I have, &c.

J. GREENSTREET, Major, commanding 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

SIR,

IN my hurried report of yesterday I omitted to state the particulars of Major Greenstreet having been detached from the camp at Lewtun on the 31st, at three in the morning, for the purpose of reinfoecing the post of Persah, with four companies of the 2d battalion 15th native infantry, in consequence of information, that the Nepaulese were in some force, and intended to attack that post, though the letter received by me from Captain Sibley, dated so late as the 30th, makes no mention of any thing extraordinary. This will account for Major Greenstreet's reports of yesterday forwarded.

I have received reports, dated 2d instant, from Lieutenant Strettell, stating that he had been joined at Gerasahun by two companies of the Chumparun light

light infantry, under Ensign Watson, who had effected a timely retreat from a post five coss to the right of Barra Gurhee; and that he intended to march to join Captain Hay at that place immediately.

I trust that these detachments will have joined Captain Hay, and that the Ramghur battalion, under Captain Roughsedge, will also have made a junction, which will make them equal to sustain and repulse any attack the Napaulese may attempt, as they will have five guns, besides the defences of the fort of Barra Gurhee having been made strong.

Lieutenant Strettell reports that he had one hundred and eighty sepoys fit for duty, and forty-one wounded, inclusive of native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers.

I have this morning received reports from Major Mason, announcing his arrival on this side of the Sukrannee River, on the 2d: his arrival here may therefore be reasonably expected in the course of to-morrow or the day following.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. MARLEY, Major-Gen. Commanding.

Camp, Serissowah, January 3, 1815.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Detachments at Persah and Summunpore, on the 1*st January* 1815.

Artillery—1 serjeant, 2 gunners, 1 mattross, 3 lascars, 3 ordnance drivers, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 6 mattrosses, 1 tindal, 6 lascars, 2 ordnance drivers, 1 puckallie, 1 bearer, wounded; 2 ordnance drivers missing.

2d Batt. 15th Native Infantry—1 captain, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 3 naicks, 2 drummers, 34 sepoys, 1 native doctor, killed; 1 su-

badar, 5 havildars, 3 naicks, 2 drummers, 49 sepoys, wounded.

2d Batt. 22d Native Infantry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, killed; 2 subadars, 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 3 naicks, 42 sepoys, 2 gun lascars, wounded; 5 havildars, 6 naicks, 58 sepoys, 1 gun lascar, missing.

Detachment Chumporum Light Infantry—1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 1 havildar, 3 naicks, 49 sepoys, 1 bheestie, killed; 1 subadar, 4 havildars, 1 naick, 37 sepoys, 1 bheestie, wounded; 1 naick missing.

Gardner's Irregular Horse—2 duffadars, 7 sawars, 32 horses, killed; 1 jemadar, 9 sawars, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—123 killed; 187 wounded; 73 missing.

Names of Officers killed.

2d Batt. 15th Native Infantry—Captain Sibley.

2d Batt. 22d Native Infantry—Captain Blackney, Lieutenant Duncan.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 26th, 1815.

No. LII.

Foreign-Office, August 26, 1815.

LORD Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 9th, 1815.

No. LIII.

Whitehall, September 9, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into His Royal consideration the great and signal services rendered to the common cause of Europe by the undermentioned Commanders of the allied forces during the memorable campaigns of 1813, 1814, and of the present year, hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint them to be Honorary Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and in pursuance of His Royal Highness's pleasure, they have been severally invested with the Grand Cross and other insignia of the said Most Honourable Military Order, at Paris, by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Knight Grand Cross of the said Order:

Field-Marshal His Highness Prince Schwartzenberg.
Field-Marshal His Highness Prince Blucher.
Field-Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly.
Field-Marshal His Highness Prince Wrede.
General His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16th, 1815.

No. LIV.

Whitehall, June 4, 1815.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers, belonging to His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in conformity with the ordinance relating to the third class of the said Order, as published in the London Gazette of the 2d of January 1815:

Captain Willoughby Thomas Lake, Royal Navy, Colonel of Royal Marines.
Captain William C. Fahie, Royal Navy, Colonel of Royal Marines.
Captain William G. Rutherford, Royal Navy.
Captain Robert Redmill, Royal Navy.
Captain Henry Digby, Royal Navy
Captain William Robert Broughton, Royal Navy.
Captain William Prowse, Royal Navy.
Captain Sir James Athol Wood, Knt. Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Harvey, Royal Navy.

Captain Richard Hussey Mowbray, Royal Navy.
Captain John Bligh, Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Baker, Royal Navy.
Captain William Cuming, Royal Navy.
Captain James Walker, Royal Navy.
Captain George Scott, Royal Navy.
Captain John T. Rodd, Royal Navy.
Captain Graham Eden Hamond, Royal Navy.
Captain Volant V. Ballard, Royal Navy.
Captain the Honourable B. Capel, Royal Navy.
Captain Edward Brace, Royal Navy.
Captain Francis William Austin, Royal Navy.
Captain Patrick Campbell, Royal Navy.
Captain Edward Rotherham, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Grant, Royal Navy.
Captain George Wolfe, Royal Navy.
Captain George Mundy, Royal Navy.
Captain William Bolton, Royal Navy.
Captain George Sayer (1), Royal Navy.
Captain Frederick L. Maitland, Royal Navy.
Captain James Brisbane, Royal Navy.
Captain Honourable George H. L. Dundas, Royal Navy.
Captain William Parker, Royal Navy.
Captain John Wentworth Loring, Royal Navy.
Captain Samuel Warren, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Bullen, Royal Navy.
Captain Richard Byron, Royal Navy.
Captain John Wainwright, Royal Navy.
Captain William Henry Webley, Royal Navy.
Captain John Hayes, Royal Navy.
Captain Samuel Pym, Royal Navy.
Captain Robert Barrie, Royal Navy.
Captain Wilson Rathborne, Royal Navy.
Captain Murray Maxwell, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Marsh Schomberg, Royal Navy.
Captain James Hillyar, Royal Navy
Captain Lord William Fitzroy, Royal Navy.
Captain Lord George Stuart, Royal Navy.

Captain

Captain Joseph Nourse, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Richardson, Royal Navy.
Captain Richard Budd Vincent, Royal Navy.
Captain Arthur Farquhar, Royal Navy.
Captain John Pilfold, Royal Navy.
Captain Peter Rainier, Royal Navy.
Captain Honourable Henry Duncan, Royal Navy.
Captain John Hancock, Royal Navy.
Captain Alexander Robert Kerr, Royal Navy.
Captain Edmund Heywood, Royal Navy.
Captain Francis Mason, Royal Navy.
Captain Philip Carteret, Royal Navy.
Captain Lucius Curtis, Royal Navy.
Captain George Francis Seymour, Royal Navy.
Captain Honourable George G. Waldegrave, Royal Navy.
Captain Honourable George Cadogan, Royal Navy.
Captain Edwin Henry Chamberlayne, Royal Navy.
Captain Edmund Palmer, Royal Navy.
Captain John Phillimore, Royal Navy.
Captain George Harris, Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Searle, Royal Navy.
Captain Henry Hope, Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Usher, Royal Navy.
Captain Samuel J. Pechell, Royal Navy.
Captain Honourable Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Gill, Royal Navy.
Captain Francis Newcombe, Royal Navy.
Captain William Godfrey, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Napier, Royal Navy.
Captain William Mounsey, Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Forrest, Royal Navy.
Captain John Martin Hanchett, Royal Navy.
Captain Henry Whitmarsh Pearse, Royal Navy.
Captain Phipps Hornby, Royal Navy.
Captain Henry Prescott, Royal Navy.
Captain Nesbitt J. Willoughby, Royal Navy.
Captain William Elliott, Royal Navy.

Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, Royal Navy.
Captain Edward Crofton, Royal Navy.
Captain Robert Hall (2), Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Fellowes, Royal Navy.
Captain John D. Markland, Royal Navy.
Captain Gawen William Hamilton, Royal Navy.
Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, 1st Foot Guards.
Colonel Arthur Brooke, 44th Foot.
Colonel Henry S. Keating, Bourbon Regiment.
Colonel J. M'Nair, 90th Foot.
Colonel Alexander Wallace, 88th Foot.
Colonel Hastings Fraser, 86th Foot.
Colonel R. Lord Blantyre, half-pay 8th Garrison Battalion.
Colonel James Campbell, 94th Foot.
Colonel Charles A. Harcourt, half-pay 40th Foot.
Colonel William Aug. Prevost, 67th Foot.
Colonel Honourable John Meade, half-pay 45th Foot.
Colonel William Kelly, 24th Foot.
Colonel John M'Leod, 78th Foot.
Colonel John Taylor, 88th Foot.
Colonel Robert D'Arcy, Royal Engineers.
Colonel J. B. St. George, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia, Canada.
Colonel John Murray, Inspecting Field-Officer, ditto.
Colonel Sir Loftus W. Otway, Knt. half-pay.
Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Knt. 7th Dragoons.
Colonel Hamlet Wade, 95th Foot.
Colonel George A. Madden, late of 12th Dragoons.
Colonel John Guise, 3d Foot Guards.
Colonel James Bathurst, half-pay Argyle Fencibles.
Colonel Paul Anderson, 60th Foot.
Colonel H. H. Mitchell, 51st Foot.
Colonel James Watson, 14th Foot.
Colonel John Lemoine, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Christopher Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Canada.

Colonel

Colonel Richard Bourke, half-pay.
Colonel Honourable J. T. F. Deane, 38th Foot.
Colonel Honourable Henry Brand, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel James Stevenson Barnes, Royal Scots.
Colonel George D. Robertson, Sicilian Regiment.
Colonel John Nugent, half-pay 38th Foot.
Colonel H B. Dolphin, 6th West India Regiment.
Colonel Charles Turner, Royal West India Rangers.
Colonel Honourable A. P. Upton, 1st Foot Guards.
Colonel Francis Hepburn, 3d Foot Guards.
Colonel Henry Askew, 1st Foot Guards.
Colonel William Stewart, 40th Foot.
Colonel Honourable William Stewart, 1st Foot Guards.
Colonel Jasper Nicolls, 14th Foot.
Colonel George Cuyler, 11th Foot.
Colonel John Ross, 66th Foot.
Colonel Honourable Henry King, 5th Foot.
Colonel Honourable A. Abercrombie, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel William Thornton, 85th Foot.
Colonel W. Edgell Wyatt, late of 23d Foot.
Colonel Henry Tolley, 16th Foot.
Colonel J Macdonald, half-pay 1st Garrison Battalion.
Colonel Nath. Blackwell, 62d Foot.
Colonel David Stewart, half-pay 96th Foot.
Colonel William Johnstone, 68th Foot.
Colonel Patrick Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.
Colonel Lewis Davies, half-pay 36th Foot.
Colonel Edward Copson, 5th Foot.
Colonel Alexander Bryce, Royal Engineers.
Colonel John P. Coffin, Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean.
Colonel Sir Neil Campbell, Knt. 54th Foot.
Colonel George Quentin, 10th Dragoons.
Colonel George Mackie, 60th Foot.

Colonel

Colonel Sir John Wilson, Knt. Portuguese Army.
Colonel Robert Travers, 10th Foot.
Colonel Sir S. Ford Whittingham, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent.
Colonel A G. Woodford, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel Honourable F. C. Ponsonby, 12th Dragoons.
Colonel F. B Hervey, 14th Dragoons.
Colonel John Lord Burghersh, half-pay.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Fenwick, late of 34th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Baron Bussche, 5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Buchan, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bromhead, 77th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, 87th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moore, 35th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-General in Nova Scotia.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Gardiner, 6th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Middlemore, half-pay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Morrison, 89th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Gabriel Davy, half-pay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Maxwell, 21st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ashworth, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, 6th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Brown, 56th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hill, 50th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Godsill Norcott, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bruce, 39th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Fitzgerald, 5th Battalion, 60th Foot.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Leod, 59th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Erskine, 48th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baron Bulow, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Eustace, half-pay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Rudolphus Bodecker, 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, 4th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Edward Acheson, Coldstream Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Guy G. C. L'Estrange, 31st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon, 28th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald Little Gilmour, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. H. B. Way, Knt. Deputy Adjutant-General, North Britain.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Macbean, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Elder, Knt. Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Patrickson, 43d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thornton, 40th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, 32d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Lindsay, 39th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier, half-pay, 50th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Alen, 8th West India Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles S. Manners, 3d Dragoons.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Carey, 52d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael M'Creagh, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Cooke, 12th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Ward, half-pay, 36th Foot
Lieutenant-Colonel John Mansel, 53d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hamilton, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Williams Blake, 20th Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Miles, 38th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Halkett, 7th Line Battalion King's German Legion
Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Baron Beck, late of King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel George James Reeves, 27th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gibbs, 52d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Manners, 74th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomas Napier, 3d Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Piper, 4th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Pelly, 16th Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Chapman, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Philip Hunt, Inspecting Field-Officer Recruiting District.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Rudd, 77th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Hercules Pakenham, Coldstream Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rowan, 52d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Shawe, 59th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cameron, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tulloh, Royal Artillery.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt Holcombe, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Burgoyne, Royal Engineers
Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Jones, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Burke, late Dillon's Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bacon Harrison, 50th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, Canada.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Newman, 11th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dalmer, 23d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Brown, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, 1st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Greenwell, 45th Foot.
Captain John William Andrew, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dick, 42d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Church, late 2d Greek Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, 79th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Maclaine, 7th West India Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Hay, 16th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Oswald, 1st Greek Light Infantry
Lieutenant-Colonel G J. Robarts, half-pay 9th Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable James Stewart, 3d Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Plenderleath, half-pay 49th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Hara, York Light Infantry Voltigeurs.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Ogilvie, 8th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Serjeantson Prescott, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Vigoureux, 30th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan O'Toole, half-pay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hartwig, 1st Light Infantry King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Dodgin, 66th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexis Duhautoy, late Chasseurs Brittanique.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley, 34th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. Leger Hill, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Marquis of Tweedale, 100th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hawkins, 68th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G Woodford, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. Royal Engineers.
Captain James Black, Royal Navy.
Captain John Fordyce Maples, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Grove White, 48th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Armstrong, Portuguese Troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hare, 12th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith, Knt. Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humphrey Edward Hill, 23d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ellicombe, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Goldfinch, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Smith, Royal Artillery.
Captain Robert Bloye, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Mein, 52d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Cross, 36th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Buckner, Royal Artillery
Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. P. Napier, 43d Foot.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Lindsay, 78th Foot.
Captain William Fairbrother Carrol, Royal Navy.
Captain William Howe Mulcaster, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Galiffe, 60th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Cowell, 42d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Desbarres, 87th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Herford, half-pay 23d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Beatty, 7th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Auchmuty, 7th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lightfoot, half-pay 45th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Barclay Macpherson, 88th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Eddins, 4th West India Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Pynn, Knight, Portugueze Troops.
Captain Colin M'Donald, Royal Navy.
Captain James John Gordon Bremer, Royal Navy.
Captain Richard Coote, Royal Navy.
Captain John Harper, Royal Navy.
Captain Edward Flin, Royal Navy.
Captain Fairfax Moresby, Royal Navy.
Captain John Marshall, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dowdson Faunce, 4th Foot.
Captain Thomas Ball Sullivan, Royal Navy.
Captain Thomas Alexander (2), Royal Navy.
Captain Nicholas Lockyer, Royal Navy.
Captain Rowland Money, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel Miller Clifford 89th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. Baron Gruben, 1st Hussars King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Krauchenberg, 3d Hussars King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, 42d Foot.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Aly, 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion.
Commander Henry Montresor, Royal Navy.
Commander John Toup Nicholas, Royal Navy.
Major Thomas Reade, 27th Foot.
Commander Henry Lorraine Baker, Royal Navy.
Commander Robert Ramsay, Royal Navy.
Major Thomas Evans, 8th Foot.
Major George Macleod, Royal Engineers.
Commander David Ewen Bartholomew, Royal Navy.
Major Robert Lawson, Royal Artillery.
Major James Hughes, 18th Dragoons.
Major George Lewis, Royal Marines.
Major George Marlay, 14th Foot.
Major Samuel Mitchell, 95th Foot.
Major Samuel Hext, 83d Foot.
Major Aug. Heise, 2d Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion.
Major Alexander Anderson, Portuguese Troops.
Major Henry Thomas, 27th Foot.
Major Thomas Bell, 48th Foot.
Major Kenneth Snodgrass, Portuguese Troops.
Commander Timothy Scriven, Royal Navy.
Major Sir Victor de Arenschildt, Knt. Artillery King's German Legion.
Major John Rolt, Portuguese Troops.
Commander Samuel Roberts, Royal Navy.
Major John Gomersall, 58th Foot.
Commander Alexander Dobbs, Royal Navy.
Major William Rowan, 52d Foot.
Major George Henry Zulke, Portuguese Troops.
Major Thomas Adair, Royal Marines.
Major Robert Douglas, Royal Artillery.
Major Stewart Maxwell, Royal Artillery.
Major William Robinson, Royal Marine Artillery.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, in pursuance of His Majesty's ordinance of the 6th of January last, announced in the Gazette of the 10th of that month, to nominate and appoint the following Officers, belonging to the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Colonel Robert Haldane.
Colonel William Toone.
Colonel Lewis Thomas.
Colonel Robert Gregory.
Colonel William East.
Colonel Richard Doveton.
Colonel William H. Hewitt.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Anderson O'Donnell.
Lieutenant-Colonel John William Adams.
Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wood.
Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Caldwell.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Raban.
Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Grant.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Colebrooke.
Lieutenant-Colonel Udny Yule.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Grant.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnson.
Major Thomas Wood.
Major William Elliott.
Major William Imlack.
Major William Casement.
Major John Noble.
Major William Dickson.
Major Michael D. Keating.

N. B. The Companions of the Bath take rank amongst themselves according to their commissions in the Navy and Army respectively.

Whitehall, June 22, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir James Kempt, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, deceased.

His Royal Highness hath been also pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers to be Knights Commanders of the said Order:

Major-General George Cooke, vice Major-General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, deceased.
Major-General Peregrine Maitland, vice Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, deceased.
Major-General Frederick Adam, vice Major-General Sir James Kempt.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, upon the recommendation of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, for their services in the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th of June last:

Colonel Thomas Reynell, 71st Foot.
Colonel William Nicolay, Royal Staff Corps.
* Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Knt. 7th Light Dragoons.
* Colonel H. H. Mitchell, 51st Foot.
Colonel Honourable William G. Harris, 73d Foot.
* Colonel Francis Hepburne, 3d Foot Guards.
* Colonel Henry Askew, 1st Foot Guards.
* Colonel Honourable W. Stuart, 1st Foot Guards.
* Colonel Honourable A. Abercromby, Coldstream Guards.

Colonel

Colonel Sir George A. Wood, Knt. Royal Artillery.
Colonel Joseph Muter, 6th Dragoons.
* Colonel George Quentin, 10th Light Dragoons.
* Colonel A. G. Woodford, Coldstream Guards.
* Colonel Honourable F. C. Ponsonby, 12th Dragoons.
* Colonel F. B. Hervey, 14th Light Dragoons.
Colonel James C. Smyth, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Macdonnell, Coldstream Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Sleigh, 11th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. de Jonquieres, 2d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Amos G. Norcott, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur B. Clifton, 1st Dragoons.
* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baron Bulow, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, 4th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Robert Manners, 10th Dragoons.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon, 28th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, 30th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel J M Hammerton, 44th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, 32d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Cooke, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, Knt. Royal Horse Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Henry Murray, 18th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel De Lancey Barclay, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Rooke, 3d Foot Guards.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rowan, 52d Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cameron, 95th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dalmer, 23d Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, 1st Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dick, 42d Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, 79th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel James Hay, 16th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Wissell, 3d Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Baron Linsingen, 5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel George O'Malley, 44th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Tidy, 14th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac B. Clarke, 2d Dragoons.
* Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Vigoureux, 30th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hartwig, 1st Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown, 79th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. 6th Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Smith Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Elphinstone, 33d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Rice, 51st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Fead, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Dalrymple, 15th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gold, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Mercer, 3d Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonald, Royal Artillery.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus de Wissell, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Mitchell, 92d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Muttlebury, 69th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Fremantle, Coldstream Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron, 79th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland Boyse, 13th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Bailey, 30th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Miller, 6th Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Dorville, 1st Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Money, 11th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Torrens, 1st West India Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Colquitt, 1st Foot Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Williamson, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen G. Adye, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable E. P. Lygon, 2d Life Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable H. Perey, 14th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Reh, 4th Line, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederiek de Lutterman, 3d Line, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hans Baron Bussche, 1st Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Robertson, 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson Kelly, 73d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Chency, 2d Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Llewellyn, 28th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macdonald, 92d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Bridger, 12th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Murray, 16th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Baron Reitzenstein, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Hare, 27th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baring, 2d Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Leach, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cutcliffe, 23d Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Parker, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wilson, 4th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Miller, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Beckwith, 95th Foot
Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, 42d Foot.
* Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell, 23d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. de Petersdorff, 8th Line, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Keyt, 51st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sympher, Artillery, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fielding Browne, 40th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. Arguimbeau, 1st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Smith, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Staveley, Royal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander C. Wylly, 7th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Muller, 2d Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Latour, 23d Light Dragoons.
Major Percy Drummond, Royal Artillery.
* Major Aug Heise, 2d Light Infantry Battalion, King's German Legion.

Major

Major L. Walker, 71st Foot.
Major R. Macdonald, 1st Foot.
Major Sir George Hoste, Knight, Royal Engineers.
Major J. Fullarton, 95th Foot.
Major Thomas Rogers, Royal Artillery.
Major F. Breymann, 8th Line, King's German Legion.
Major John Jessopp, 44th Foot.
Major H. Kuhlmann, Artillery, King's German Legion.

N. B. The names of the Officers marked thus (*) will be found also in the list of Officers upon whom the third class of the Bath has been conferred for former services.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16th, 1815.

No. LV.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 16, 1815.

CAPTAIN LEITH HAY, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G. C. B. commanding His Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Basseterre, Guadaloupe,
MY LORD, *Aug.* 12, 1815.

Having concerted with the Commander in Chief the necessary naval arrangements, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Durham was so obliging as to receive me, with the head-quarters, on board His Majesty's ship Venerable, bearing his flag.

The

The fleet, consisting of the vessels of war, such parts of the troops as had been assembled from the South American Continent, and from the Windward Islands, sailed from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 31st July, whilst the land force destined to proceed from St. Lucia, Martinique, and Dominique, were directed to rendezvous without delay at the Saintes.

Your Lordship will have already been apprized, by a former dispatch, that the important post of the Saintes was already garrisoned by British troops and placed in a state to have resisted all attacks of the enemy, while the expedition was not yet in a state of preparation.

It was important to keep the attacking force to windward of Guadaloupe, as long as the hurricane season (already begun) might permit.

The 1st division from Barbadoes anchored in the Bay of St. Louis, Mariegalante, on the 2d August, and from thence were ordered to threaten a landing to windward off Point-a-Pitre and Fort Fleur d'Epeé, where the enemy was in force.

The 2d or Leeward division assembling (but were not yet collected) at the Saintes, threatened the whole coast from St. Marie to Basseterre and Baillif.

It was deemed advisable to accompany the demonstration of a landing in force from Gosier, by a summons to surrender the forts, Point-a-Pitre and Grande-Terre. It was the Rear-Admiral's intention and mine to have met the 1st division in the Venerable, which sailed from the Saintes for that purpose; calms and currents, however, prevented the Venerable from reaching the coast, and obliged the 1st division to anchor.

The appearance of the atmosphere denoted the approach of a hurricane, it became therefore necessary to give up secondary objects, and to embrace the first favourable moment for getting the fleet

fleet into the Saintes; for which the Commander in Chief made the necessary dispositions.

It was not until the night of the 7th that the whole force was assembled at the Saintes.

I had previously reconnoitred the coast, in the Barbadoes brig of war, which Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Durham had sent with me for that purpose.

The internal state of Guadaloupe, and the season were both so critical, that not a moment was to be lost; I determined therefore, to attack the enemy on the morning of the 8th instant.

Having made the necessary arrangements with the naval Commander in Chief, the whole fleet got under weigh at break of day, and stood towards the Ance St. Sauveur, where the landing most to windward was to be effected.

I had received information that the troops of the line, and militia under arms, altogether amounted to 6000 I determined therefore to throw my principal force between that of the enemy in Grande-terre and Basse-terre, where it was his intention to have assembled nearly the whole of his force, immediately after our demonstration to windward had of necessity terminated. My plan was to attack in three columns; the scarcity of boats and the surf required that the whole should assist in each disembarkation, which was therefore effected successively. The first was made at the Ance St. Sauveur, where a detachment of the enemy, about five hundred strong, moving from Grande-Terre to join Admiral Count Linois and General Boyer, shewed a disposition to oppose the landing.

The brigs of war and gun boats, however, soon scowered that point, and eight hundred and fifty of the Royal York Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Starck, disembarked (notwithstanding a heavy surf) without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starck had instructions to make a rapid movement to drive and disperse the enemy

enemy occupying the strong country and ravines of Trou-au-chun, Petet Carbet, and looking towards Trois Rivieres; to threaten the left flank and rear of the enemy, posted to oppose the landing at Grande Ance, and to drive him from the important communication of Pautrizel, which leads to turn the strong post of Dolé and Morne Palmiste, the latter being one of the principal keys to Basseterre.

Meanwhile the fleet dropped down to Grand Ance, to effect the principal landing, where the enemy was in force, and possessed a strong position, with batteries commanding the landing place, which was susceptible of obstinate defence. The brigs of war and a gun boat placed to enfilade, soon obliged the enemy to abandon his guns, one of which only, a long twelve pounder, was found mounted.

The surf was very great, and one of the gun boats was lost, but the exertions of the navy, and the steadiness of the troops surmounted every difficulty.

The 15th and 25th regiments with the remainder of the 1st and 2d brigades, under Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley and Stehelin, were safely disembarked.

I immediately moved forward the troops to drive the enemy; but if he had before any hopes of maintaining his position for the night, a sharp fire of musquetry, by which we speedily drove him from Pautrizel, placed his left flank en l'air, and obliged him to retire.

The approach of darkness left no farther means of attack that night, and I placed the troops in their bivouac.

At break of day on the 9th, the troops were put in motion in two columns; the 1st brigade, under Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, moved upon, and occupied Dolé; the 2d under Major-General Stehelin, marched upon the left of the Morne Palmiste,

Palmiste, by Pautrizel. It appeared that Comte de Linois and General Boyer had evacuated Dolé in the night The enemy, however, shewed himself in considerable force on the left of the Morne Palmiste, and on the face of that mountain, commanding the main road to Basse-terre; his advance occupied Petits plantation.

Captain Leith Hay, my Aide-de-Camp, was ordered to gain the top of Morne Boueanier, by a difficult detour, with a rifle company of the Royal West India Rangers and light company of the 6th West India regiment, to alarm the enemy's right flank and rear, which being accomplished, obliged him to withdraw; his posts were every where driven, and he retreated to the Morne Palmiste.

I determined to push the enemy as rapidly as was possible, considering the nature of the country, of which every part is not only susceptible of defence, but is even difficult of access without resistance, especially under the heat of a tropical sun.

A heavy cannonade now announced the disembarkation of the 3d brigade, under Major-General Douglass, in the vicinity of Baillif, and to leeward of Basseterre. I had instructed him to seize the Batterie des Trois, to occupy the capital, to mask, or if practicable, to take Fort St. Charles by a coup-de-main, to open his communication with the columns moving to the attack of Morne Palmiste, and to menace his retreat from thence to Morne Houel.

Major-General Douglass was, if necessary, also to detach from his rear, for the purpose of taking the passes of Zougeres, Pont de Noziere, and Constantine, commanding the approaches to the strong heights of Matouba, in reverse; so that the enemy might not have the means of equivocating between those positions, but be compelled to choose at once his dernier resource.

The enemy, who had been driven by the vessels cover-

covering the landing, collected on the heights, and attacked the light company of the 63d regiment, who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against upwards of three hundred of the enemy, who came down to attack them. Captain Lynch and Lieutenant Wigley were wounded on that occasion.

Major-General Douglass, in person, supported them by part of the York Chasseurs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, and he was immediately driven with loss.

While this operation was going on, the columns of the 1st and 2nd brigades gained the heights of Morne Palmiste, from whence the enemy was driven at all points, and was now retiring to Morne Houel, which he had fortified with eight pieces of artillery. This was the position where Comte Linois and General Boyer had professed their determination of ultimately disputing the superiority in the field.

I received information that the Commandant of Grande-Terre with the whole armed force was, as I expected, moving in my rear to form a junction with the main body at Morne Houel. I accordingly reinforced my rear guard to protect our communications, and occupied in force all the passes of the Gallion, a river running through a formidable ravine at the foot of Morne Palmiste. Thus the troops from Grand-Terre were completely cut off from forming their junction, which they attempted without success by paths through the wood, late in the afternoon, but with light sufficient to point out to Comte Linois and General Boyer that all their plans of concentration were defeated.

After these laborious movements, which the troops executed in the most creditable manner, there was only time before night to place the columns in readiness to attack the formidable position of Morne Houel at day-break in the morning.

The

The troops accordingly took up their bivouacs. It rained heavily. At eleven o'clock P. M. in the night of the 9th, the Commanding French Engineer came to me on the top of Morne Palmiste verbally to propose a capitulation in the name of Le Comte de Linois, to which I replied, that the only terms I ever would accede to were already published in the Proclamation issued on landing, and that I would not delay the attack on Morne Houel to wait for any farther communications. It was so dark, and the rain fell in such torrents, that the Officer from the enemy and Captain Moody, my Aid-de-Camp, took up the greatest part of the night in finding their way to the enemy's position.

The troops were put in motion at day-break. An Officer soon after met me with written proposals, which I positively refused, and proposed some additional conditions. A white flag was displayed on Morne Houel, but I sent Major-General Murray (who had joined the army from Demerary the preceding night), and my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Leith Hay, with the British flag, to say, that the only signal which should stop the troops would be to see it displayed on the parapet.

I had the satisfaction immediately after to see the British standard flying on Morne Houel, and thereby to ascertain that all the troops were prisoners of war, and all the forts and the colony in our possession.

I am happy to be enabled to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of the troops has been most zealous, gallant, and exemplary.

To the naval Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Durham, the service is highly indebted for his prompt and active exertions in whatever concerned the co-operation of the naval force with the army on this expedition.

From Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley, Stehelin, Johnston, and Douglass I have received

most

most useful and zealous assistance, as also from Major-General Murray since his joining the army. Major-General Sir Charles Shipley was employed in the preliminary occupation of Mariegalante, and in reconnoitring Guadaloupe, which he executed with much advantage to the service.

Major-General Douglass, to whose assistance as Adjutant-General I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a Brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached in a gallant and soldier-like manner.

The exertions of all the Captains and Officers of the navy who conveyed troops, covered and conducted the disembarkation, are deserving of the highest commendation, and I hope may recommend them to favour.

Major-General Douglass has especially reported the obligations he is under to Captains Chads and Deacon, in the service of the 2d leeward division.

Lieutenant Sandilands, of the flag ship, accompanied me as an Aid-de-Camp, and assisted me with such intelligence and activity as I hope may recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starck conducted the service intrusted to him with intelligence and gallantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Farquharson displayed throughout the service a zeal and attention to the discipline of the 25th regiment, which was proved by the usual efficiency and good conduct of that corps under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, York Chasseurs, is reported to me, by Major-General Douglass, as having distinguished himself.

During the absence of Major-General Douglass, with the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, Deputy-Adjutant-General, has conducted that department with zeal and ability, and has rendered me essential assistance. I am particularly indebted to

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, and the officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, fitted up and conducted the mortar-boats, which would have been of great use, had an opportunity of employing them presented itself.

The medical arrangements were conducted by Doctor Fergusson, Inspector of Hospitals, in a manner that might be expected from his zeal, knowledge, and experience; and I have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bullock, Commissary-General, and the officers of his department.

I must not omit to mention to your Lordship the zeal and intelligence of the officers of Royal Artillery and Engineers.

I received every assistance from the intelligence and activity of the Officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under my command, which, I am happy to say, are inconsiderable.

When it is considered that this beautiful and extensive colony, with a population of one hundred and ten thousand souls, with forts, and an armed force numerically greater than ours—when it is known that every sanguinary measure had been devised, and that the worst scenes of the Revolution were to be recommenced, that the 15th of August, the birth-day of Buonaparte, was to have been solemnized by the execution of the Royalists, already condemned to death, it is a subject of congratulation to see Guadaloupe completely shielded from Jacobin fury in two days, and without the loss of many lives.

Thus, my Lord, the flag of the most unprovoked rebellion, under which the slaves had been called to arms, and many were wrought up to a pitch of sanguinary frenzy, threatening the immediate destruction of the colony, has disappeared from the

Ame-

American Archipelago, while the colonies faithful to His Most Christian Majesty are secured to his dominions by British garrisons. I cannot avoid on this occasion expressing my sense of the honourable, firm, and wise conduct of Admiral le Comte de Vaugiraud, Governor-General of Martinique, who had afforded me every information and assistance in his power against the common enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Leith Hay, my Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary, who was on my staff the whole Peninsular war; he will be enabled to give any information which you may be pleased to require. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LEITH, Commander of the Forces.

His Majesty's Ship Venerable,
August 3, 1815.

SIR,

WE send you a proclamation, which it is our intention to circulate upon landing at Guadaloupe. It is unnecessary to make any comments on the contents, as they are applicable to you, Sir, as well as every other individual of the colony.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH, Lieut.-Gen. Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Land Force, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces.

To Le Comte De Linois, &c. &c. &c.
Guadaloupe.

Proclamation.—(Translation.)

By Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, K.G.C.B. &c. &c. commanding in chief His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces in the Leeward Islands, and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Durham, commanding in chief His Majesty's Naval Forces.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!

THE misrepresentations and artifices which have been employed to deceive you with regard to the true situation of Europe, the principles resulting at the same time from despotism and anarchy by which your revolutionary Chiefs have conducted you to the brink of the precipice on which you stand, can no longer prevail. The veil is torn—your eyes are opened.

You are not ignorant that it was the intention of our Sovereign to furnish every assistance for the support of your legitimate Government; but these generous offers have been rejected by the men who have misled you.

We consequently come with a formidable military and naval force, to place Guadaloupe under the protection of His Britannic Majesty.

The loyal and honourable supporters of Louis the Eighteenth will see, that after having done every thing which depended on us to maintain the white flag, no other alternative remained, either for the salvation of Guadaloupe or for our own security, but to hoist the British standard.

We are not the less, however, the Allies of the legitimate Government of France, and we invite all good and loyal Frenchmen to rally round us.

It is necessary to make known to you the situation of Europe and of France, which has, no doubt, been concealed from you by your revolutionary Chiefs. Buonaparte has been defeated by the Duke

of

of Wellington and Prince Blucher in a great and decisive battle, fought on the 18th of June—his army annihilated, and all his artillery and baggage taken. The usurper fled with some of his perjured Generals and reached Paris, where, knowing how desperate was his situation, he abdicated the pretended Imperial Crown.

The Allies were at La Fere and at Laon on the 24th of June, in full march on Paris, where they would arrive on the 26th; there was nothing to oppose them.

The Austrians and Russians were penetrating into France, in mass, by Italy, Switzerland, and Alsace. At the same time His Most Christian Majesty had re-entered France, and by the latest accounts was advancing from Cambray.

The terms upon which we propose to receive the colony, and the consequences which will result from a refusal are briefly these:

As there is reason to believe that many Officers and soldiers of the line, have only yielded to circumstances, and serve under the tricoloured flag, merely with the hope of seizing the first favourable opportunity to evince their loyalty; those who shall immediately so declare themselves, shall be admitted to the protection of the British flag, and shall be recommended in the strongest manner to Count de Vaugirard, Governor-General of the French Islands and Representative of His Most Christian Majesty.

All officers and soldiers of the line actually serving under the tri-coloured flag, who shall so declare and separate themselves from the partizans of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who shall surrender with their arms to the British forces, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, to be disposed of according to the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The officers and soldiers, who shall thus surrender themselves, shall preserve their baggage.

The militia and other inhabitants, in arms under the tri-coloured flag, who shall immediately separate themselves from the troops of the line serving under the revolutionary banner, and lay down their arms, shall be permitted to return immediately to their respective homes, where they shall be protected as well as their property.

Every officer or soldier of the line who after the publication of this notice shall continue to oppose the arms of His Britannic Majesty shall be sent a prisoner of war to England.

Every officer or soldier of militia, and every other inhabitant, who after this Proclamation shall be found in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war, and sent immediately out of the colony to be placed in confinement.

Provided Guadaloupe shall immediately submit to His Britannic Majesty's forces, and its inhabitants shall take an oath of fidelity for the time the colony may remain under British dominion, the inhabitants and their private property shall be protected, and the commerce of the colony shall be placed upon a more advantageous footing than during the last war.

The religion and laws of the country shall be respected.

No person who shall avail himself of the advantages of this Proclamation shall be molested on account of his opinions or political conduct previous to the day of its promulgation.

Every person who shall not immediately avail him of this Proclamation shall be treated, as well as his property, according to the laws of war and the right of conquest.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.
P. C. DURHAM.

Trans-

(Translation.)

Capitulation between His Excellency Sir J. Leith, G. C. B. &c. &c. and the Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau.

CONDITIONS demanded by His Excellency Rear-Admiral Count de Linois, Governor-General of Guadaloupe and the Adjutant-General Boyer, Second in Command in that Colony, addressed to His Excellency Sir James Leith, Commanding in Chief the British troops.

Art. I. The Governor, the Second in Command, and all the French troops of the line, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, as well as the persons composing the Military Administration.

Answer. The Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau, the French troops of the line, with the Military Administration, shall be sent to France to the Duke of Wellington as prisoners of war, according to the tenor of the Proclamation of Sir James Leith.

Art. II. The Officers shall keep their swords, and all the military their baggage.

Answer.—Refused, with the exception of the baggage belonging personally to the military.

Art. III. All the national guards of the Colony shall be allowed peaceably to remain at their homes.

Answer.—The militia which have already withdrawn to their habitations shall be protected as well as their respective property, but such as are still in arms shall be treated as prisoners of war, and immediately sent away.

Art. IV. No individual of Guadaloupe and its dependencies shall be molested for his past political opinions or acts, and shall be placed under the protection of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer—No one shall be molested by the British Government on account of his political opinions or conduct to the present moment.

Art. V.—The laws of the colony and private property shall be respected, and placed under the safeguard of His Britannick Majesty.

Answer—Granted. As far as respects the laws and private property on shore.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the conditions proposed by H. E. Sir James Leith, the 10th August 1815,

(Signed) LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

Conditions demanded by H. E. Sir J. Leith, &c. &c.

Art. I. All the forts, redoubts, and all other places furnished with artillery in the colony, shall be delivered up immediately to His Britannic Majesty's troops.

Art. II. All the eagles, tri-coloured flags, the public treasure, archives, plans, every thing which appertains to the administration civil and military, the magazines of every description, arms of all kind, shall be immediately given up, as well as all other public property, to Commissaries named by the General in Chief.

Art. III. All persons under arms who are comprized under these stipulations, shall march from their respective posts at three o'clock this afternoon, to be removed to their places of destination, having first surrendered their arms.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted the three above articles,

(Signed) LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELEAU.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in an Attack on the Island of Guadaloupe, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August 1815.

Staff—1 staff, wounded.
63d Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded.
York Chasseurs—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
Royal West India Rangers—6 rank and file wounded.
Royal York Rangers—3 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 staff, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant Reickards (96th Foot), Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Douglass, slightly.
63d Foot—Captain Lynch, severely; Lieutenant Wigley, slightly.
Royal York Rangers—Surgeon Beresford, slightly.

J. H. BERKELEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, September 18, 1815.

COPY of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Venerable, Saintes, August* 15, 1815.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being aware, of the projected expedition against Guadaloupe, so soon as the Commander in Chief of the forces, Sir James Leith, had assembled a force at this rendezvous sufficient to ensure a prompt and decided reduction of that island; the last division of the troops having arrived on the 7th instant; the island having been reconnoitred by the Commander in Chief of the Forces, and myself, aided by that distinguished and indefatigable engineer Sir Charles Shipley, the places of a debarkation having been determined upon, all overtures to the enemy having been rejected with scorn, and the rainy and hurricane season having set in, not a moment was to be lost.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that I sailed on the 8th instant, having on board the 15th regiment, in company with the vessels of war and troop ships as per margin*, fifty-three sail of transports and hired vessels, with five thousand men, a corps of artillery, and the usual appendages to the army, and proceeded to the weathermost landing place, Sainte Sauveur, (it had been proposed to have landed in three divisions at the same time, but the want of boats put that out of our power,) where, from the admirable position taken up by Lieutenant George Tupman, Acting

* Dasher, Fairy, Espeigle, Columbia, Barbadoes, Muros, Chanticleer, and Fox and Niobe, troop ships.

Captain

Captain of the Chanticleer, who swept the beach of the few troops that made their appearance, and the troops being covered by the Fairy and Espeigle, the debarkation was soon effected.

We then dropped down to the next landing-place, Grand Ance, where we found a large body of troops and a battery, commanded by the Comte de Linois and General Boyer. I ordered Captain Baker, of the Fairy; Captain Chads, of the Columbia; and Captain Fleming, of the Barbadoes, to cover the landing of the troops, and from their well-directed fire, the battery was soon silenced, and the enemy drove back to a respectable distance; two thousand men were then landed, under the command of their gallant Commander in Chief, without the loss of a man. It being now dark and late, and the boats not yet returned, I postponed the third landing until the following morning, when it was accomplished with equal success on the lee part of the island, near Baillif, under cover of the Columbia, Chanticleer, and Muros, in the face of a very large force, who retreated to the heights, and there capitulated on the morning of the 10th instant (a copy of the terms I herewith inlcose for their Lordships information*); a few ships and the floating property that remained were immediately taken possession of.

It may be presumption in me to risk an opinion respecting the conduct of the army after they were on shore, but I trust, having witnessed the gallant manner in which they immediately advanced and drove back the enemy, as well as the general plan of attack, I may be permitted to express my admiration.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces, Sir James Leith, having frequently of late honoured me with his company on board the Venerable, I

* See Sir James Leith's dispatches.

should

should not do justice to my feelings were I not to express to their Lordships how much the country is indebted to his zeal, ability, and indefatigable exertions in forwarding the King's service.

I need not state to their Lordships the great exertions and fatigues which the Officers, seamen, and marines, of this small squadron have experienced, in collecting, embarking, and disembarking troops, &c. &c.; but I can assure their Lordships, that every man most cheerfully exerted himself to his utmost, and I beg leave to recommend them to their Lordships notice. The Captains employed on this service are all Commanders.

I feel very much indebted to His Excellency the Comte de Vaugiraud, for the assistance he rendered the service in sending the two corvettes and a schooner, as per margin*, with troops from Martinique.

I trust I shall not be doing an injustice to the squadron by particularly expressing my gratitude to the few Officers of the Venerable who have so long followed my fortune, and supported me with their most active exertions in forwarding the service at all times, particularly Lieutenant Parr, who has done the duty of First Lieuteaant ever since I have been in this country.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Flag Lieutenant, Francis Wemyss, an intelligent and zealous officer, who will give their Lordships any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral,
Commander in Chief.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

* Acteon, Monsieur de Venancourt, Capitaine de Fregate; Diligent, Monsieur de Pontever, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; Le Messager, schooner, Monsieur D'Ozonville, Capitaine de Fregate.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 19th, 1815.

No. LVI.

India-Board, Whitehall, Sept. 16, 1815.

A DISPATCH, dated Fort William, February 20, 1815, together with its inclosures, of which the following are extracts, have been received at the East India House from the Vice-President in Council.

FOR a statement of the operations of the division of the army commanded by Colonel Ochlerlony, from the 27th of November down to the close of December, we have the honour to refer your Honouraele Court to a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 10th of January.

The skill, judgment, perseverance and patience which have distinguished the conduct of Colonel Ochterlony in the arduous service in which he is employed, cannot fail to attract the particular notice of your Honourable Court. The exertions of that able Officer still continued to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as might be found to be assailable.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, to John Moreton, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government at the Presidency, dated Camp at Iheend, Feb. 10, 1815.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 8th instant, inclosing copies of dispatches from Colonel Ochterlony, and containing a statement of the operations of the division of the army under that Officer's command subsequently to the 27th November, up to which date they are already known to the Vice-President in Council, from the communications which I had the honour to make to you from time to time. The general result of the operations detailed in the inclosed papers has also been communicated to His Excellency in Council, in my letter to your address of the 5th instant, inclosing Colonel Fagan's dispatch of 2d instant.

The Vice-President in Council will perceive with satisfaction the testimony borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson to the troops under his command, composing the reserve of Colonel Ochterlony's division, in repulsing the determined attack made on their position by Ummer Sing, on the morning of the 29th December.

Although the movement of the reserve on the preceding day did not completely effect the accomplishment of the principal object in Colonel Ochterlony's contemplation, it has nevertheless, his Lordship conceives, been attended with considerable advantage, which, his Lordship is assured, Colonel Ochterlony will turn to the best account.

The Vice-President in Council will concur in the opinion entertained by the Governor-General, of the credit due to Colonel Ochterlony for the skill,

skill, judgment, perseverance and patience manifested by him under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, and will anticipate the happiest results from the continued exertion of those qualities, seconded by the skill and bravery of the officers and troops under his command.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to John Adam, Esq., dated Camp at Suffeedoon, February 8, 1815.

THE result of the first movement against the enemy's position was briefly reported in Colonel Ochterlony's dispatch of the 29th ult., forwarded to you on the 2d instant; I have now the honour to transmit the Colonel's more detailed report, dated the 31st ultimo, and its inclosures, from which the Governor-General will perceive, that although the movement has not realized the principal object proposed in making it, in consequence of the enemy having been enabled, by evacuating nearly all his stockades, to concentrate his whole force on one of the intended points of attack, it terminated in the repulse, with considerable loss, of a determined attack which a large part of his force made on Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position, sword in hand, on the morning of the 29th December. The conduct of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion, have merited and obtained the Commander in Chief's entire approbation.

In the plan of the attack, and in all measures and arrangements which could conduce to its success, Colonel Ochterlony evinced his usual judgment and ability.

Colonel Ochterlony's operations will continue to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of

of his new positions as may be found to be assailable.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. to the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

ON the 27th I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the 2d battalion of the 7th Native Infantry and the eighteen-pounders in this camp.

Our position in view of the fort had compelled the enemy to bring their supplies from the eastward by circuitous routes, but my information led me to hope that the possession of three points in front of our right would entirely cut off their supplies from Billaspore, and generally from the interior. In consequence I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to march as soon as it was dark on the night of the 27th, and dislodge the enemy from the stockades they had erected on two of those points, and to occupy and maintain a third which they had neglected.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson had with him fourteen companies, two six-pounders and two howitzers of the mountain train, and a force of irregulars amounting to at least a thousand, but calculated at twelve hundred matchlocks. From the badness of the road, or rather foot-paths, and the great difficulties encountered, it was not till a late hour in the morning of the 28th that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson reached the first point he was instructed to attack, and that was found so inaccessible, and so very much stronger than my information had given me reason to expect, that he very judiciously determined not to risk the chance of an instantaneous assault, but to make use of his artillery. His letter, which I have the honour to in-

inclose, together with a copy of my instructions, details his proceedings from that date, and renders it only necessary for me to express my approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's conduct, and entire satisfaction with that of the detachment in general.

It would, however, be unjust not to mention, that the reports I received from Lieutenant Lawtie, Engineer, of the very great labour and fatigue sustained with cheerfulness by the pioneers, induced me to express to Captain Baines, Lieutenant Armstrong, and their Officers, who set them the meritorious example, my particular thanks, and to send a pecuniary donation to the men.

Lieutenant Lawtie, with his accustomed zeal, accompanied the detachment, and on this as on every occasion, deserves my highest consideration; from him I have the honour to transmit a slight sketch of the ground and point of attack.

It remains only to add, that the enemy no sooner perceived the movement to the right, and contemplated its obvious object, than they evacuated all their stockades, but the two small redoubts immediately under the fort, and risked the attempt which Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson has detailed, and on its unsuccessful issue, retired to Munghooka Dhar, where he is now assembled with his whole force, the right covered by the stockades which I had intended to attack, and their left resting on or towards the fort of Tarragurh.

Apprehending that the enemy might venture a second, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons and the second battalion of the 7th, with two six-pounders, to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, in the hope of preventing it, or rendering it in-

ineffectual. They have, however, remained stationary since their repulse.

I have, &c.

D. OCHTERLONY, Major-Gen.

Camp Nehn, Dec. 31, 1814.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to Major-General Ochterlony, inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your instructions I have the honour to report, that after dusk on the evening of the 27th I commenced my march towards these heights with the light battalion and eight companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, native infantry, two six pounders, and a mountain train of two light howitzers. Although the night was extremely favourable, the whole of the artillery did not reach the opposite side of the ridge of hills, about one coss below Deboo-ka-Tebba, until past eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th. I then advanced up the face of the hill with the light battalion and four companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, to gain possession of the ridge on my left, immediately opposite to the enemy's stone stockade; from this ridge the stockade is about seven hundred yards, with four different heights intervening.

The enemy having come out so far as the nearest hill to the ridge, began to open a fire of matchlocks upon our party as they proceeded up the heights. On our gaining possession of a high part of the ridge, the enemy evacuated their position upon the opposite hill, and being instantaneously pursued by our troops, they fled successively over the whole of the hills between the ridge and their stockade, which

which appearing to me too strong to attempt without the assistance of our guns, I resolved to wait until the artillery came up.

The six-pounders opened upon the place about four o'clock P. M. and I was in hopes that as the wall appeared to be composed only of loose stones, it might have been laid open before dusk; but after firing for about an hour, from a distance of about five hundred yards, only a small part of the wall came down.

Having resolved to move the battery to a nearer distance the following morning, the pioneers were employed during the day in making fascines and gabions for that purpose.

About a quarter of an hour, however, before sun-rise the following morning (the 29th) the enemy came down in great numbers from the Mungoo-ka-Dhar, with an apparent intention of forcing my position on the ridge, and also turning my left, so as to surround it. I am happy to add, that, in consequence of the warm reception they received from our troops they were soon obliged to retire with loss. Having now however every reason to believe that Mungoo-ka-Dhar had been strongly reinforced, I thought it advisable to throw up a slight entrenchment on my position on the ridge and first hill, which was effected about dusk.

During the night the enemy evacuated the stockade on Deboo-ka-Tibba, which was immediately occupied by the picquets of the light battalion.

The stockade is situated on a steep rocky eminence, very difficult of access on all sides, but particularly so in front, where it is almost perpendicular. The wall is ten feet high on the outside, and four feet thick, composed of loose stones, extremely well built, and three sides of it are surrounded by a high bamboo fence, at the distance of two feet from the outside of the wall; within it is a Pucka Mhut.

The position of the enemy at Mungoo-ka-Dhar appears to be nearly two miles from my post, and the road to it very difficult, as well from unevenness as from ascent. I have also been informed that the enemy have thrown up stone breast works and other obstacles at different parts of the road.

I have the honour to inclose a correct return of our casualties*; those of the enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to procure, amount to one hundred and fifty in killed, and about two hundred and fifty wounded. I had the pleasure yesterday to send in two prisoners from Deboo-ka-Tibba, and this day another, who was wounded in the affair of the 29th.

The conduct of the officers and men composing my detachment has been such as to merit my warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding the Reserve.

Camp, Deboo-ka-Tibba,
December 31, 1814.

* Published in the London Gazette of 19th August last.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 19, 1815.

COPIES of letters and of their inclosures from Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esquire.

Boyne, off Marseilles, August 2, 1815.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you, for their Lordships information, two letters lately received from Rear-Admiral Penrose and Captain Fahie, of the Malta, detailing the operations before Gaeta. It is thought that the Governor will not make a longer resistance, when he learns that Buonaparte has been made prisoner.

As the flotilla is not likely to be required in this quarter, I have instructed Colonel Robinson to return with it to its original station, and follow the orders they may have been under before, unless their services should be required at Elba or Gaeta.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Malta, off Gaeta,
July 15, 1815.

MY LORD,

SINCE my last letter to your Lordship, of the 2d instant, we have twice communicated with the Governor of Gaeta, without any favourable result.

Having, on the 7th instant, acquainted him with Buonaparte's defeat, and sent him an official report of that event, which was transmitted to me for that purpose, by Rear-Admiral Penrose, he

demanded permission to send an officer to the head quarters of the allied armies, to ascertain that fact, which was refused; and, to-day, he was summoned to surrender by the Austrian General commanding at Naples, which he rejected, declaring his determination to defend the place to the last, and abide the course of Buonaparte's fortune.

Of late the desertions from the garrison have not been frequent, and we are assured that he has twelve hundred men, and provisions for four months.

The Austrian approaches have been continued with great perseverance, but under many difficulties, and the want of entrenching tools, which have been made for them on board the ships, as far as our iron would go. I have, however, the satisfaction to be assured, that their batteries will be ready to open at daylight on the 17th instant; and I to-day concerted with the General on the points which the flotilla are to act against; but when your Lordship learns that these batteries are only mounted with fourteen twenty-four pounders, sixteen twelve, and four mortars, you will not expect any decisive effect from their fire: our best hope, therefore, still rests on the chance of revolt in the garrison, when they learn the extent of the disasters which attended the enemy in France, and which we must contrive to send in to them.

Admiral Penrose, who is here, will decide on the force to be sent to your Lordship from this, after the proposed bombardment of three days ends.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. CHA. FAHIE.

To the Right Honourable Lord Exmouth, K. C. B. Admiral of the Blue.

Queen, Gaeta Bay,
July 18, 1815.

My Lord,

I SEND Lieutenant Whitaker in the borrowed schooner Luciano to inform your Lordship, that the second day of the three proposed by the Austrian General of a fire against Gaeta is nearly over, without any apparent effect leading to a close.

It is intended, as soon after to-morrow as possible, that the Berwick, with part of the flotilla, shall sail for Genoa, and I feel it my duty to inform your Lordship of this intention, that you may be enabled to send orders to meet her, should you think proper to change her destination.

This service at Gaeta has been attended with great labour; and the personal exertions of Captains Fahie, Brace, and Colonel Robinson, as well as all under their command, have been great and meritorious in the extreme.

At the close of this attack, Captain Fahie will inform your Lordships of the particulars and result of this blockade.

I mean to leave this place to-morrow night for Naples, Messina, and Malta, to complete stores and provisions, and expect to be at the latter place on or about the 2d of August.

I hope the Sparrow will sail with the last of the transports from Naples for Genoa in a day or two, and I understand that General Maitland, in the Sabrina, sails for Leghorn on Saturday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. V. PENROSE, Rear-Admiral.

To Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Exmouth, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Boyne, off Marseilles, Aug. 21, 1815.

SIR,

IN reference to my letter, written on the 2d instant, I have now the honour to forward you, for their Lordships' further information, Captain Fahie's report on the late attack on Gaeta.

I have conveyed my approbation and thanks to Captain Fahie and the officers and men under his orders, for the persevering zeal and gallantry displayed throughout the whole of this arduous service, and have only to regret that their exertions have not been attended with a more successful issue.

The operations against Gaeta are now turned into a blockade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Malta, before Gaeta, July 23, 1815.

MY LORD,

I INFORMED your Lordship in my letter of the 15th instant, that the Austrian batteries would be ready on the 17th.

Having previously agreed with the Austrian General on the plan of attack on the part of the flotilla, they took their positions at three o'clock, and at day-light the firing commenced simultaneously; (the first gun from the batteries being the signal) and continued without intermission till past six, when the boats were drawn off to replenish their ammunition and refresh the men. At one o'clock the attack was renewed and continued till the expenditure of the ammunition obliged us to retire. This was speedily supplied, and the flotilla in

in readiness to return to their positions, when the Austrian fire ceased, and I soon after received a letter from the General acquainting me that his batteries had been nearly ruined; but that they would be restored and ready to renew their fire at three o'clock the next morning. The flotilla accordingly took their position in the night, and at the hour fixed, a heavy fire was recommenced on all sides, and only ceased on ours for the want of ammunition: at six o'clock we were soon in a state to return to our posts; but the Austrian batteries had been again knocked up, and it was now completely evident that they were too feeble to produce the desired effect, or to support for any time the superior fire which the enemy opposed to them from his commanding position. The General had, however, been ordered to persevere for three days; and we therefore agreed to make a final effort for that night. At eleven o'clock the attack was renewed, and continued till day-light. In all these attacks the enemy's fire from the sea-face of his works was completely silenced.

The conduct of the flotilla throughout the operations here, and particularly in the more recent and animating scenes, has been highly zealous and meritorious, and I must beg leave especially to express to your Lordship my approbation of the conduct of the Lieutenants of this ship and the Berwick, who for nearly two months (with the exception of a very few nights) have in their turn been under the fire of this powerful fortress; and I must gratefully ascribe it to the extraordinary interposition of Providence that I have the happiness of inclosing so small a list of casualties.

I have uniformly received from Captain Brace the most able and friendly assistance; and my best thanks are also due to Colonel Robinson for the cordiality and judgment with which he has carried

into execution all my wishes with respect to the flotilla.

As the operations against this place are now turned into a blockade, I shall send the Berwick immediately to join your Lordship with all the gun-boats of the Anglo-Sicilian flotilla; but Colonel Robinson finds it impossible to accompany them, for reasons which he will state.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of bearing my humble testimony to the energies displayed by the Austrian General, Baron Lauer, under all the difficulties he had to contend with, and to the persevering bravery with which his weak batteries were fought against treble their number of guns pouring down on them; and it will be most gratifying to us, if your Lordship has the means of communicating these sentiments to the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

The destruction of Buonaparte's hopes and the restoration of His Majesty Louis the 18th have been communicated to the Governor of Gaeta; but he persists in his defence of the place; this conduct can only be the effect of despair; for it cannot be accounted for on any reasonable principle.

I forward herewith a report of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM CHARLES FAHIE.

To the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

List

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to His Britannic Majesty's Squadron employed at the Siege of the Fortress of Gaeta, in Action against the Place, between the 24th day of May and the 22d day of July 1815, *under the Orders of Captain Fahie, of His Majesty's Ship Malta.*

Malta—4 wounded.
Berwiek—1 wounded.

Total—5 wounded.

MALTA.

George Walker, landman, slightly wounded.
John Stokes, ordinary seaman, ditto.
William Quirk, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Franeis Grason, third elass, ditto.

BERWICK.

Anthony Pendville, landman, gun-shot wound, terminating in an amputation of the left arm very high up. WM. CHS. FAHIE, Captain.

SIR, *Boyne, at Sea, Sept.* 2, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to forward you, for their Lordships' information, a letter addressed to me by Captain Fahie, of His Majesty's ship Malta, reporting the submission of the fortress of Gaeta, and the possession of it by the marines of the Malta, and by the allied troops, on the 8th ultimo. A copy of the terms of submission is herewith transmitted.

In bearing testimony of the judicious and persevering skill with which this arduous serviee has been conducted by Captain Fahie, and seconded by Captain Brace, of the Berwick, and the respeetive offieers under his command, I cannot refrain from bring-

bringing to their Lordships' notice the merits of the first Lieutenants of the Malta and Berwick, who have been constantly under the fire of the enemy's batteries (in command of the gun-boats) for these last three months. They have both been represented to me as very deserving officers, and their gallant conduct, during the whole of the siege, has been so repeatedly marked with the commendations of their respective Captains, that I venture to express a hope their merit will find its reward in the favourable consideration of their Lordships

The handsome encomiums by which the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson are appreciated by Captain Fahie, leaves me nothing to add beyond assuring their Lordships, that the same favourable report has been made to me of the zealous exertions of that officer since his assuming the command of the flotilla.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Malta, Gaeta Bay, August 9, 1815.

My Lord,

IN my letter of the 2d instant, I expressed my intention of sending the next day to the Governor of Gaeta an account of Buonaparte's surrender, which having been done, I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that it led to communications which terminated in the submission of that fortress yesterday. At six P. M. the Sea-gate was taken possession of by the marines of His Majesty's ship under my command; and the others by the Austrian and Sicilian troops; and this day the garrison marched out, and were disposed of according to the terms of submission (a copy of which

which is herewith transmitted) ; the four first articles having been dictated by his Sicilian Majesty.

Inventories are taking ; but as they will employ some time, I do not think it necessary to wait till they are finished, as Colonel Robinson, who is appointed on our part, will remain, and send a copy when completed. There are two hundred and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance ; one hundred and fifty-two of which are mounted, and provisions remaining for near three months.

In acquainting your Lordship with the conclusion of this service, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of again expressing my sense of the zealous assistance afforded to me by Captain Brace, while he continued under my orders, and Colonel Robinson, who did so to the last moment ; and without meaning to attach more importance or merit to the operations in which we have been engaged, than they may be fairly considered to deserve, I yet venture to express my hope, that your Lordship will feel yourself at liberty to place them in such a light before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as may obtain their Lordships' favour and consideration, towards Colonel Robinson and the first Lieutenant of this ship, who is a most deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM CHARLES FAHIE.

To the Right Honourable Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B., Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

AR-

ARTICLES *of* SUBMISSION *of the Fortress of Gaeta, which the undersigned have established in consequence of the Authorities given them.*

Art. I. The Commandant, Mr. Begani, commanding the fortress of Gaeta, will surrender the said fortress to His Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, and all that it contains.

Art. II. His Majesty grants his pardon to Mr. Begani, but he will not admit him in his service. He will submit himself to the generosity of His Majesty respecting the necessary means (should he be in want) to undertake immediately to travel out of the kingdom.

Art. III. His Majesty grants to all Neapolitan officers and soldiers the same conditions which have been granted to his subjects in the capitulation of Capa Lanza.

Art. IV. The subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and those of His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth will remain at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns.

Art. V. The fortress will be surrendered to-morrow the 9th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. The marine port gate, as well as that of the land, will be occupied to-day, at six o'clock, P. M. by the troops of the Allies, and this evening the Commissaries will begin to take charge of the magazines.

Art. VI. The garrison will march out to-morrow, the 9th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. by the land-gate, and will lay down their arms on the glacis. The officers will keep their swords. The standards and drums, as well as the musical instruments, will be left in the fortress.

Art. VII. The Neapolitan officers and soldiers will embark the same day at Castellone for Castel Vol-

Volturno, where they will find means of conveyance by transports to Capua, the place of their destination. The families and equipages of the said officers will be likewise embarked in the same day at the Mole for Castel Volturno.

Art. VIII. The foreign officers and soldiers will embark the same day, the 9th instant, at Castellone, for Leghorn, where they are to wait for their destination from the Allied Powers. The said transports will be furnished at the expence of His Majesty.

Art. IX. Three separate stalls will be made of the foreign troops, as well as of the Neapolitans composing the garrison.

Art. X. The archives, plans, papers, projects, chests, magazines, provisions, ammunitions, artillery, fortifications, marine hospitals, and arsenals, will be delivered to-day to the Commissaries appointed for the same; separate inventories in triplicate will be made of such deliveries, during which no person will be allowed either to enter the city, or to come out from the same.

Art. XI. The commandant, M. Begani, and the Commissaries in charge of the fortress will be strictly responsible that the whole of the effects of Government property, as well as those of Murat, which may be there, should be delivered to the Commissaries of His Majesty.

Art. XII. The horses and carriages of Government property will be delivered to the Commissaries appointed for the same, as well as those belonging to the foreign officers. The Neapolitan superior officers will keep their horses.

Art. XIII. The civil and military functionaries will continue to do duty until further orders from His Majesty.

Art.

Art. XIV. The sick and wounded of the foreign troops will be treated with all hospitality, and they will receive their allowances up to their recovery.

Art. XV. Will be strongly recommended to the Allied Powers all those Roman, Tuscan, and Piedmontese officers and soldiers who have no other trade than that of the army.—In the mean time they will be embarked with their effects for Leghorn, where they will wait for their destination, as the other foreign officers.

Art. XVI. It will be allowed to the foreign officers to send to Capua a commissioner to take their effects, and to call for their families, left in that fortress.

Art. XVII. All the baggage of the military men will be examined by a commission of officers of the Allied troops; such examination will be made at the Marine gate at the time of the embarkation of the baggage. Such measure is taken in consequence of a report which has been spread, and believed, that Murat had left considerable sums of money in the Fortress. The object of all this, therefore, is to preserve the decorum of the besieged as well as of the besiegers entering into the fortress, and not to cause the least injury to the garrison.

Art. XVIII. His Majesty will be recommended to be pleased to grant a month's pay to all the foreign officers composing the garrison, to defray expences of the passage, in the same manner as it was practised with the others.

Art. XIX. To be recommended to the generosity of His Majesty, the individuals of Gaeta and Burgo who have lost in the bombardment their houses, as well as those individuals who have lost on that occasion their parents, or any limb, whose loss would render them incapable to procure themselves a living.

Art.

Art. XX. No civil or military individual will be molested for the last political opinion.

Art. XXI. The ceased royal family, on quitting Gaeta, presented the Governor M. Begani with some carriages, which could not be embarked for want of conveyance. The said Governor offers them to His Majesty as a token of his perfect devotion.

Art. XXII. The present capitulation is guaranteed from His Majesty and the Allied Powers.

Borgo di Gaeta, August 8, 1815.

(Signed) CHIUTTI, Capo Batt. al 12mo di Linea.

Il Gente. Col. Comte del GENIO VINCI.

Il Barone COLLETTI, Colonnello al 10mo de Linea.

MURGITSCH, Commandant Batt. de Spleny.

Il Capo dello Stato Magre. Cavre. del Real Ordine del Merito, CARLO DE LA ROCCA.

W. ROBINSON, Colonel commanding combined flotilla before Gaeta.

Ratified,

Il Maresciallo di Campo Governatore di Gaeta, Ispettore Generale d'Artiglieria, Com. del Real Ordine delle Due Sicilie, Barone BEGANI.

Barone de LAUER, Gen. di Brigata.

Comte l'ASSEDIO, blocco di Gaeta.

WILLIAM CHARLES FAHIE, commanding British Squadron before Gaeta.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 23d, 1815.

No. LVII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 23, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this Office by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington:

My Lord, *Paris, August* 2, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of a Commander and of a Knight respectively of the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them respectively to accept the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

To

To be Commanders of the Order of Maria Theresa.

Lieutenant-General the Marquess of Anglesea, G. C. B.
Lieutenant-General Lord Hill, G. C. B.

To be Knights of the Order of Maria Theresa.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.
Major-General Sir James Kempt, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B.
Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, K. C. B.
Colonel Sir John Elley, K. C. B. Royal Horse Guards.
Colonel Thomas Reynell, 71st Regiment.
Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard, K. C. B. 95th Regiment.
Colonel the Honourable Alexander Abercromby, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel Sir George Wood, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 52d Regiment.
Colonel Alexander Woodford, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel the Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, 12th Light Dragoons.
Colonel Felton B. Hervey, 14th Light Dragoons.
Colonel Carmichael Smith, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel James M'Donnell, Coldstream Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Hill, Knight, Royal Horse Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B. 1st Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dick, 42d Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, 79th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun, 1st Guards.

My Lord, *Paris, August* 21, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list of Officers upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of different classes of the Orders of St. George, Anne, and Wladimir respectively, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Second Class St. George.

Lieutenant-General the Marquess of Anglesea.
Lieutenant-General Lord Hill.

Third Class St. George.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton.
Major-General Cooke.
Major-General Kempt.

Second Class St. Wladimir.

Major-General Sir O. Vandeleur.
Major-General Sir J. Byng.
Major-General Sir D. Pack.

Third Class St. Wladimir.

Major-General Lord E. Somerset.
Major-General Sir J. Lambert.
Major-General Sir C. Grant.
Major-General Maitland.
Major-General Sir H. Vivian.
Colonel Mitchell.

Fourth Class St. George.

Colonel Sir J. Elley, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Colonel Reynell, 71st Regiment.
Colonel Sir A. Barnard, 95th Regiment.
Colonel Honourable A. Abercromby, Asssistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Colonel Sir C. Campbell, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Colonel Sir J. Colborne, 52d Regiment.
Colonel Woodford, Coldstream Guards.
Colonel Honourable F. Ponsonby, 12th Light Dragoons.
Colonel Hervey, Acting Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Hill, Royal Horse Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord F. Somerset, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun, 1st Guards.

Fourth Class St. Wladimir.

Colonel Hepburn, 3d Guards.
Colonel Sir G. Wood, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Muter, 6th Dragoons.
Colonel Carmichael Smyth, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnell, Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Bradford, 1st Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, 1st Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Broke, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. G. Berkeley, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, 95th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Scovell, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, 42d Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglass, 79th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, 28th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lygon, 2d Life Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, 27th Regiment.

First Class St. Anne.

Lieutenant-General Charles Count Alten.
Major-General Sir E. Barnes, Adjutant-General.
Major-General Adam.

Whitehall, September 23, 1815.

Errata in the Gazette of the 16th instant, under the Head of Officers appointed Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The name of Major William Rowan, of the 52d Foot, was inserted by mistake; and the name of Lieutenant-Colonel William Percival, on the half-pay of the 67th Regiment, ought to have been included in the list of Officers upon whom the Order has been conferred for former services.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 30th, 1815.

No. LVIII.

Carlton-House, September 29, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Rear-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Rear-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to His Royal Highness by Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, and Sir William Johnstone Hope, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,

Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir William Johnstone Hope with the same; the Rear-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 9th, 1815.

No. LIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 3, 1815.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. K.G.C.B.

My Lord, *Paris, September* 24, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of Officers, upon whom His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission to accept the same.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Names of Officers upon whom His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred the Orders of Maximilian Joseph.

Head-Quarters, Paris, September 23, 1815.

COMMANDERS.

Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir James Lyon, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir John Vandeleur, K. C. B.

KNIGHTS.

Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.
Colonel F. B. Hervey.
Colonel Lord FitzRoy Somerset, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Noel Hill, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle.
Major Honourable G. Dawson.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 10th, 1815.

No. LX.

Whitehall, October 10, 1815.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to nominate and appoint Don Miguel Alava, Lieutenant-General in the armies of His Catholic Majesty, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the long and zealous services of that Officer while attached to the British army in the Peninsula, under the command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

ERRATA in the Gazette of Saturday the 16th of September, in the List of Companions of the Bath.

For Lieutenant-Colonel *George* Colquitt, 1st Foot Guards,

Read Lieutenant-Colonel *Goodwin* Colquitt, 1st Foot Guards.

For Lieutenant-Colonel John *William* Adams,

Read Lieutenant-Colonel John *Wittington* Adams.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 21st, 1815.

No. LXI.

Whitehall, October 20, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint His Excellency the Baron de Müffling, Major-General in the service of His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Carlton-House, October 19, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Major-General Sir George Cooke with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent Sir George Cooke was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler

Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was, thereupon, delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir George Cooke, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, was pleased to invest Sir George Cooke with the same; the Major-General having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 31st, 1815.

No. LXII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 28, 1815.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. G. C. B.

Head-Quarters, Paris, October 8, 1815.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of Officers upon whom His Majesty the King of the Low Countries has conferred decorations of different classes of the Wilhelm's Order, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and

and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

Third Class Wilhelm's Order.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.
Major-General Sir Colq. Grant, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir George Cooke, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir James Kempt, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir William Dornberg, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir Per. Maitland, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-General Charles Count Alten, K. C. B.

Fourth Class Wilhelm's Order.

Honourable Colonel Stewart, 1st Guards.
Colonel Fra. Hepburn, 3d Guards.
Colonel Fred. Arentscheildt, 3d Hussars.
Colonel A. B. Clifton, 1st Dragoons.
Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel W. Elphinstone, 33d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Tripp.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Broke, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Berkeley, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nixon, 1st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Muttlebury, 69th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Harris.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ross, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Busche, 1st Light Battalion, K. G. L.
Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Baring, 2d Light Battalion, K. G. L.

Head-

Head-Quarters, Paris, October 8, 1815.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of Officers upon whom His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of the Order of St. Anne, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Second Class of St. Ann.

Colonel Frederick von Arentscheildt, 3d Hussars, K. G. L.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Torrens, West India Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, A. A. G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Beckwith, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Campbell, A. Q. M. G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Clifton, 1st Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, 32d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Elphinstone, 33d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mitchell, 51st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Norcott, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Clarke, 2d Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John May, K. C. B. Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Ross, K. C. B. Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B. Royal Artillery.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gomm, K.C.B. Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bull, Royal Artillery.
Major Edward Kelly, 2d Life Guards.
Major A. M'Donald, Royal Artillery.

Head-Quarters, Paris, October 8, 1815.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to annex a further list of General Officers upon whom His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

Major-General Sir John Byng.
Major-General Sir Frederick Adam.
Major-General Sir Denis Pack.
Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 14th, 1815.

No. LXIII.

India-Board, Whitehall, Nov. 14, 1815.

A DISPATCH, dated Futtyghur, 1st June 1815, has been received at the East India House from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the British territories in India; together with the following inclosures:

Copy of a Letter and Inclosure from Colonel Nicolls, C. B. to the Adjutant-General.

Camp before Almora, April 23, 1815,
Seven P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE very great satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a copy of a letter just received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which marched last night against Hustee Dhull, by

by which His Excellency will, I am sure, with pleasure observe, that the gallantry of the Officers and men employed, has with ease obtained advantages of very considerable importance over that Chief, and the *elité* of the army under his command. The enemy is already much agitated by this happy event, and is reinforcing his detachment, which I shall also do.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp near Gunnanath, April* 23, 1815.

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of Colonel Nicolls, that the detachment he did me the honour of placing under my command last night, came up with the force under the Goorkah Chief Hustee Dhull, and after a sharp action, and pursuit over several hills, completely defeated and dispersed them.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our Officers and soldiers; all were anxious to close with the enemy, and actually drove them over the brink of a precipice.

I am sorry to say, we had two or three killed, and thirteen or fourteen wounded; a particular return shall be sent as soon as collected.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. PATTON,
Major commanding Detachment.

Copy of Letters and Inclosures from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government.

John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.—Secret Department.

SIR, *Futtyghur, April* 30, 1815.

BY the Commander in Chief's desire, I yesterday had the honour to transmit to you Colonel Nicoll's dispatch of the 23d instant, announcing the complete defeat of Hustee Dhull Chowtra. I have now, by his Excellency's command, the satisfaction to forward, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the inclosed copies of dispatches from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 24th and 25th instant, reporting the death of Hustee Dhull Chowtra, who fell mortally wounded in the engagement with Major Patton's detachment; the subsequent capture, by storm, of the enemy's stockaded positions in front of Almora, and the occupation of that capital by the British arms.

The decisive and brilliant successes obtained by the detachment under Colonel Nicolls, are considered by the Commander in Chief to be most honourable to our arms, while they promise, in their consequences, to be attended with the most beneficial influence on the general success of the war.

The Commander in Chief begs to solicit the particular notice of the Governor-General to the consummate judgment, energy, and skill, with which Colonel Nicolls has conducted the important service entrusted to him in Kemaoon, and to the unsurpassed zeal and gallantry of the troops, who have so nobly seconded his efforts in the service of his country.

The Right Hon. the Commander in Chief reserves the public expression of his thanks and approbation

probation to Colonel Nicolls and his detachment, until the receipt of that Officer's report of the result of the operations in which he was engaged at the date of the last dispatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-Gen.

SIR, *Camp before Almora, April* 24, 1815.

I HAD last night the honour to transmit a copy of a letter, received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment* which I ordered to march on the night of the 22d, against Hustee Dhull Chowtra.

With the sincerest satisfaction I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a subsequent report from Major Patton, and to add, that the rout and dispersion of that Chief's selected force is fully confirmed. Some have returned to Almora, but by no means the whole force, if we can credit reports. With sentiments of regret for the death of a gallant Chief, mixed with those of joy for the removal of an active and vigilant enemy, I have to announce the death of Hustee Dhull Chowtra, uncle to the reigning Rajah of Napaul; he was shot through the temple, and died upon the road to Almorah.

A Sirdar, named Jeyrookah, has also been brought into Almorah, dangerously wounded through the body.

I hope to open the eight-inch mortars upon Sittolee to-morrow, and, under the prevailing alarm and dejection, I dare say the apprehension of these formidable engines will induce the enemy to an early evacuation of that post.

* 1 six-pounder field piece; 1 four two-fifth mortar; detail of artillery; five companies 2d battalion 5th regiment; five ditto flank battalion; hildars; and a day's provision; and a ghole of irregulars.

I trausmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded, which is not as great as might have been expected, a circumstance on which I very heartily congratulate his Excelleney the Commander in Chief.

Major Patton's conduct in directing this enterprise, entitles him to my warmest approbation; his decision and promptitude were only equalled by his skill and gallantry.

I wish he had named the Officers, European and native, who have had, and embraced opportunies of distinguishing themselves, in order that I might have performed the grateful duty of bringing their achievements to the notice of his Excelleney.

This delightful task is, however, only postponed, as I feel that my pleasure at this success, cannot be complete, until I have held up the gallant promoters of it to the grateful admiration of their honourable employers, their country, and their Sovereign. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp.*

I HAVE the honour of sending you a return of killed and wounded of the detachment in action with the enemy on the 23d of April 1815.

I am most anxious to remove the wounded, as soon as practicable, into your camp, and as Mr. Davis has reported five most dangerous cases, which cannot be properly attended to in this camp, I have directed them (provided we can find means) to be conveyed to Kutra Mull, with as little delay as possible, under an escort of a few regulars and a party of Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

We have a report in camp, that Hustee Dhull has been

been very desperately wounded, and carried into Almora, and there is certainly another of their Chiefs killed, his embroidered belt, musket, &c. having been brought into camp.

All the reports I have received this morning state, that the enemy have all retired to Almora.

I have, &c.

R. PATTON, Major Commanding Detachment.

P. S. Let me beg of you to expedite supplies to us. The country has hitherto produced nothing.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under Major R. Patton, in Action with the Enemy, April 23, 1815.

Killed.

Detachment Flank Batt.—1 sepoy.
Detachment 2d Batt. 5th Native Reg.—1 sepoy.

Wounded.

Detachment Flank Batt.—1 ensign, 1 havildar, 7 sepoys.
Detachment 2d Batt. 5th Native Reg.—1 havildar, 16 sepoys.

Total—2 sepoys killed; 1 ensign, 2 havildars, 23 sepoys, wounded.

Name of Officer wounded.

Flank Batt.—Ensign Blair, severely and dangerously.

Five of the above wounded cases are reported to be extremely dangerous.

(Signed) ROBERT PATTON,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtyghur.

SIR, *Almora, April* 25, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I advanced at one P. M. with the 1st battalion 4th regiment, and flank battalion, towards the enemy's principal stockade, upon the north end of the Sittolee ridge. It was my intention to have established the heavy mortars in battery within six or eight hundred yards of that work, and I had taken up the ground for that purpose, when finding that our troops were confident, and the enemy disheartened, I ordered their two stone breast-works to be carried by assault—a service cheerfully performed by the 1st battalion 4th, gallantly led by Captain Faithful.

The irregular infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal command, advanced by a ridge, parallel to ours, and animated by the gallantry of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, they diverged to the right when near the summit. They very easily possessed themselves of the three remaining breast-works upon the Sittolee ridge.

Whilst this was passing, fifty men of the 4th possessed themselves of a small breast-work on the left.

The 1st battalion 4th regiment was halted on the ridge until the flank battalion came up; I then ordered Captain Leys to advance upon the retreating enemy, and finding five roads, the troops pursued them by each of them, until they possessed themselves of one stockade leading to Kulmuttea, a small stone fortification, and the Rajah's palace.

We have thus cut off all retreat to Kulmuttea, and perfectly divided the enemy's force, which must

must fall as soon as our small mortars and six-pounders come up.

Lieutenant Wright and Captain Faithful led their men into the embrazure of the breast-work, in doing which, I regret to say, the former was dangerously wounded. I saw Captain Faithful immediately cut the Goorkha down.

The only other Officer of that corps, or any other of whom I have received any reports as yet, of having been wounded, is Lieutenant Purvis, a very gallant Officer, who led the advance in a style that will ever do him honour.

I suppose about forty men may be killed and wounded.

I congratulate His Excellency the Commander in Chief on the glorious result of the noble exertions of the troops, whom it will be a source of pride to me to the end of life to have commanded.

Major Patton's corps remained at Gungo Nath and Katar Mull, and about fifteen hundred of the irregulars and provincials are absent on various duties.

It is almost superfluous to say that the troops behaved well. It will suffice to report, that they marched for nearly two hours up hill, and drove an enemy, equal in number to their own, from seven breast-works and strong fortified houses, in less than three hours.

I have, &c.

J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Lieutenant Field, 4th regiment, also conducted himself in a most admirable manner.

SIR, *Almora, April* 26, 1815.

I HAD the honour, yesterday evening, to apprise you, by express, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the troops had carried the breast-works on the Sittolee ridge, and pushed their success so far as to occupy about one third of the town, and three important positions upon the line between Kulmuttea and Lalmundy.

These advantages were quietly retained till eleven P. M. at which hour our northern post, under Lieutenant Cosly, of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, was carried by overpowering numbers. Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Winfield, of the flank battalion, were instantly detached with one hundred men to the assistance of the party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, who happened to be with me at the moment, instantly led one of the gholes to the spot. By the zeal, judgment, and gallantry of these Officers and troops, this invaluable position was recovered and retained. The Goorkhas charged our troops two or three times, but were always repulsed. The loss on both sides was considerable.

Though I believe there was not any previous concert, the very sharp firing upon the hill encouraged the garrison of the fort to make a sortie; they came up to the wall of our advanced post, about six feet high or more, and threw stones over it. One Goorkha had the temerity to mount the wall, from which he instantly fell dead. Throughout the night an incessant skirmishing prevailed, occasioning many casualties. Amongst others, Lieutenant Tapley, of the 27th native infantry, received a mortal wound.

The small mortars opened about six P. M. and one of the large ones at twelve. I feel much indebted

debted to Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, for their activity in laying and bringing these mortars into use so soon.

This morning the advanced post in town was pushed to within seventy yards of the fort of Almora, and remains established there. Lieutenant Bell having thrown several eight-inch shells into the fort, the garrison was compelled to remain concealed, and the Goorkhas and Kussias having quitted it in great numbers, it was too easily considered by our advanced parties to have been evacuated. They proceeded up the street which bounds it on the east side, in order to get to the door by which so many had quitted it. The garrison suddenly shewed themselves, and a hot fire rendered it necessary to retreat, which was accordingly done, but with a good countenance.

At nine A. M. a flag of truce brought me a letter from the Chountra Bum Sah, and another from Captain Hearsay, written with that Chief's concurrence, requesting that a suspension of arms might be mutually agreed to, in view to the termination of hostilities in this province, on the basis of terms offered to the Chountra several weeks ago by the Honourable E. Gardner.

With the concurrence of Mr. Gardner, this suspension has been agreed to, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner will meet the Chountra and the three principal Sirdars, now serving, as soon as one of them, Chumoo Bundaree, can be brought in from one of their out-posts.

The result I shall report to you this evening, for His Excellency's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

To

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtyghur.

SIR, *Almorah, April* 27, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, killed and wounded in the attack upon the town of Almorah, and the breast-works which covered the approach to it, upon the 25th instant, and in the operations which have been carried on since.

I hope His Excellency the Commander in Chief will not conceive that the loss of men, considerable as it is, is disproportioned to the service performed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner being at present employed in preparing the terms upon which the Gorkah garrison may evacuate the province unmolested, I have not yet been able to obtain the return of casualties in the irregular levy under his command, but it is understood to be within, rather than beyond, the number mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Return of Men killed and wounded on the 25th and 26th April 1815.

Killed

1st Batt. 4th Reg. Native Infantry—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 1 naik, 21 sepoys.

Flank Detachment—1 lieutenant, 1 sepoy.

Wounded.

Wounded.

1st Batt. 4th Reg. Native Infantry—2 lieutenants, 8 havildars, 2 naiks, 58 sepoys, 1 lascar.
Flank Detachment—1 havildar, 2 naiks, 26 sepoys.

Grand total—130 killed and wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Flank Detachment—Lieutenant Tapley, killed.
1st Batt. 4th Reg. Native Infantry—Lieutenant Purvis, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Wight, severely wounded.

(Signed) W. S. WEBB, A. M. B.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtyghur.

SIR, *Almorah, April* 28, 1815.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return of killed and wounded of the irregular infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's command, during the operations against the defences of this town.

The total certainly is considerable; but I beg you will assure His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I have endeavoured, by every means, to prevent the expenditure of our gallant troops.

It is a great satisfaction to me to state, that many of the wounded are slight; among the whole there are, I think, but four compound fractures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Return

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Irregulars under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, in the Assault of the Enemy's Positions at Almorah, the 25th April 1815.

Killed.

3 neshunchees, 3 enticizees, 13 sepoys, 1 bhestee.

Wounded.

2 jemadars, 2 neshunchees, 11 enticizees, 44 sepoys, 1 bhestee, 1 jerra.

Total killed and wounded—81.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER, Lieut. Col. commanding Irregulars.

General Order, by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Futtyghur, May 2, 1815.

THE Governor-General having received official advices of the capture, by assault, of the fortified heights and town of Almorah, on the 25th ult. by the forces under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of the total repulse of the enemy in a night attack on our positions in the night of the same day, and of the conclusion, on the 27th ult. of a convention with the principal Goorkha Chiefs in Kemaoon, by which, in return for permission to retire across the Serdah with their troops, they engage to evacuate all the fortified places in the province, in ten days, surrendering at the moment the fortresses immediately round the capital; His Excellency is pleased to direct, that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of the signal and distinguished success of the British troops at Almorah, and the reduction to the British power

power of the valuable and important province of Kemaoon.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Published by command of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

General Order, by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Futtyghur, May 3, 1815.

THE Governor-General has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important service rendered by Colonel Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kemaoon.

The judgment of Colonel Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object intrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he seized and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his Lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.

The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-General Ochterlony), under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable distinction on a Commander.

War-

Warfare in a mountainous region offers embarrassments which, when viewed at a distance, appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of vigour and genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed; and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity trics and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured; his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained; while he who contents himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.

The Governor-General, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Colonel Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those whose services in this enterprise have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice.

Colonel Nicolls has earnestly represented the admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, at the head of his irregular corps, in forcing the enemy to abandon so many strong positions, and in finally establishing himself before Almora; the skill and spirited decision of Major Paton, commanding 2d battalion 5th regiment, in the attack of the detached corps, which he defeated on the 23d April; the exemplary valour manifested by Captain Faithful, commanding 1st battalion 4th regiment, in the successive assaults of the different works of the enemy on the 25th, nobly emulated by Lieutenant Wight; and the behaviour of Captain Leys, marked equally by intrepidity and judgment, at the head of the flank battalion.

Lieutenants Field and Purvis, of 4th regiment, with Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, of the artillery, are

are also mentioned in terms of strong commendation.

To all those officers the Governor-General offers his sincere applause, as likewise to all the other officers (Native as well as European), non-commissioned officers and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service : and his Lordship trusts that this splendid proof of what a just confidence in their own powers can achieve will satisfy our native troops of their own infinite superiority over the enemy with whom they have to cope.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Gov.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.—Secret Department.

SIR, *Futtyghur, April* 25, 1815.

I HAVE now the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the inclosed copy of a dispatch, dated the 17th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, containing a detailed report of the combined operations, directed by that officer, against the enemy's fortified positions on the Malown range of mountains, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, which have terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Sooreyghur, and all the dependent southern stockades, and in his complete repulse, on the morn-

morning of the 16th instant, after a most desperate attempt, directed by the Goorkah Commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the reserve, under Licutenant-Colonel Thompson.

Numerous as have been the occasions afforded during the arduous service which Major-General Ochterlony has conducted with so much credit to himself, and so much benefit to the public interests, for the expression of the highest approbation of Government and the Commander in Chief, none has occurred wherein the consummate judgment of the Commander, the zeal, intelligence, and exemplary valour of the officers, and the determined courage of all descriptions of the troops, have been more conspicuous than in the course of those able movements which have produced the highly important and honourable results described in the accompanying dispatch.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General will perceive, with regret, that the loss of the British troops has been severe, though not more than might have been expected, considering the strength of the enemy's positions, and the determined nature of the resistance he opposed to our arms.

The plan and sketch of the attack, referred to by Major-General Ochterlony, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Copy

Copy of a Letter and Inclosures from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp Buttoh, April 17, 1815.*

I HAD the honour to send you, by express, a plan of my intended operations for the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th, together with a brief account of the repulse of the enemy in a most daring and desperate attack on the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

To that sketch, and the general memorandum to Officers in command of columns, I must beg leave to refer His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for an elucidation of the following detail:

On the night of the 14th, two companies of light infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Flemming and Grant, of the 19th native regiment, three hundred of the Hindoor Rajah's household troops, three hundred of the Nusseeree Goorkha's, and about three hundred of the Munna Magra auxiliaries, marched from the village of Punjur, and about one o'clock gained the post they were intended to occupy between Dab and the first Deentheel, without opposition, which was immediately strengthened, as well as the time and circumstances could admit before morning. The preconcerted signal being given of the possession of that post, it was answered from a hill in the rear of my camp, and the several columns moved down to the Gumrora, to proceed at dawn to the several points laid down in my instructions.

The columns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson and Major Lawrie, gained the heights of the second Deentheel almost at the same moment, and, having ascended in a very gallant style, were proceeding along the ridge to gain an advanced post,

when the head of the column (consisting of light infantry) received a check, by a charge from the enemy, sword in hand, which induced them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted on the second Deentheel, and the ground thus lost, we were not able to regain in the course of that day. The enemy, strongly reinforcing their advanced body, were able to give us great annoyance, by sniping from the cover which the jungle afforded, and from behind the rocks between the post and Narrain Kote whilst they were unexposed to the snipers thrown out by Colonel Thompson.

During the whole day the pioneers were most busily employed in strengthening the post under the directions of Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, and the orders of Lieutenant Armstrong, whose indefatigable exertions I cannot sufficiently commend; but as the labour was very great, and many of the pioneers, with Lieutenant Bagot (since dead), were reported to be wounded, I requested the Hindoor Rajah to collect every man he possibly could, accustomed to labour, and dispatched them to aid Lieutenant Armstrong in his laborious duties. They were, I hope, of some use, and the Lieutenant-Colonel's position, though not strong, was as much strengthened as possible. Some false alarms occurred in the course of the night, alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's report; and at the earliest dawn of day, a most bold and desperate attack was made by near two thousand of the enemy on all sides of the post, excepting Singe, which, after a contest of more than two hours, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very severe loss.

Ummer Sing in person was at musket-shot distance, with a stand of colours, encouraging his men; and to mention the impetuous courage of the enemy is only to bestow the due meed of praise on the

the conduct and valour of those who resisted one of the most daring and impetuous assaults ever sustained.

Lieutenant Cartwright, of the artillery, was left with only one man wounded, and with that one man secured his gun, whilst the other was manned by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two of the pioneer serjeants.

Many instances of individual exertion and courage occurred both amongst the regulars and irregulars, in this arduous contest; and the conduct of the latter, as being less expected, I shall consider it a duty to bring to His Excellency's notice in a separate dispatch.

Major Innes's column moved from my own camp, and proceeded in admirable order to the post, already occupied by the night movement, whilst Captain Hamilton shewed his judgment, where no attack was intended, in moving very briskly under the fire of the first Deentheel stockade, to the same point.

As this point was found very limited, and very strong, I was enabled to draw from it during the day two companies of grenadiers, and Captain Hamilton's detachment, and by this means to send a reinforcement of one hundred and fifty, and subsequently a company from the 2d battalion 6th native regiment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

In the columns of diversion, under Captains Showers and Bowyer, I have to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Bowyer and of Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command devolved, and to lament the loss of a most zealous, brave, and excellent Officer in Captain Showers, who fell gallantly, setting an example of heroism to his men, which might have been of the utmost importance, had not his death, at a most critical moment, staggered his troops, and given confidence to the enemy.

In mentioning the columns of division, I hope I may be permitted to indulge my personal feelings in expressing the sentiments of gratitude and obligation to Colonel Arnold, who, finding the Sikh auxiliaries did not appear, as ordered, to join Captain Showers' column, strengthened it from his small body of regulars, left to defend his own position.

Having now given a brief and very inadequate detail of the operations of the 14th, 15th and 16th, it only remains for me to express my acknowledgements to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, in command of the first or principal column; and to Major Lawrie, for the able and gallant manner in which they conducted them to the heights of the second Deentheel; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, for the whole of his conduct from the time of his arrival to the moment of the defeat of the enemy, a long interval, in which the whole force were incessantly harassed by a concealed and galling fire, and suffered the greatest inconvenience and privations with a cheerfulnes and zeal, which, I am fully persuaded, will insure to all the Officers and men the strongest expression of His Excellency's approbation. My thanks are not less due to Major Innes and to Captain Hamilton.

Lieutenant Lawrie accompanied the night movement, and evinced his usual zeal and indefatigable activity; and it is to the intelligent mind, the diligent inquiry, and personal observations of this Officer, that I feel indebted for the knowledge which enabled me to have the outlines of a plan which has been crowned with greater, more important, and earlier success than my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, as the result has terminated in the evacuation of the fort of Soorujgurn, and all the southern dependent stockades.

Some indications, given early in the evening, induced Lieutenant Murray, in command of the Hin-

Hindooriahs, to suspect this flight, and by a happy foresight, in which he displayed equal judgment and discretion, he placed himself in a situation to obstruct their retreat, in which he was eminently successful, and afforded an opportunity to the Hindooriahs to manifest an additional proof of their devotion to the cause, by a display of courage highly creditable.

Lieutenant Dunbar, who was selected by Colonel Arnold long since for his particular acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives, has on all occasions obtained my approbation, and, on the 15th, with a small body of regulars and irregulars, was intended to form a corps of reserve for the columns of division to retire on; but seeing the shameful flight of the Sikh auxiliaries, advanced and joined Captain Bowyer, who has noticed, in his report, the good effect of this movement, and his obligations to Lieutenant Dunbar.

Having in an early part of this report had occasion to mention the conduct of Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, that the same zeal and the same activity were shewn in strengthening the position, and claim my best thanks.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, during these combined operations and movements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-Gen.

Major-Gen. Ochterlony, Commanding, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the painful task to report the death of Captain Showers, of the 1st batt. of the 19th, at the head of his detachment, as he was gallantly leading it on at the period when he had more than half ascended the immense steep ridge of the hill between the Kuckre stockade and the fort of Malown.

The moment this valuable Officer was killed, the detachment retreated to the village of Lag, the Goorkahs following, in some force, under the advantage of ground. The detachment rallied at the village, repulsed the Goorkahs, and pursued them up the steep hill again to some distance from the village

The object for which they were at first intended, to make a diversion and draw the enemy to that point, being accomplished, I sent an order to the Officer in command, which was found to be Lieutenant Rutledge (Lieutenant Spellessy having been wounded), to move the detachment to his left, to cover part of a ressalah and some regular sepoys, from Ghausse Ram's post at Tipnoo, who were gallantly approaching the stone bastion to the left of the Kuckre stockade, and eventually to aid a party making a detour still more to the left in that direction, which was supposed to be Captain Bowyer's detachment.

The firing and sniping ceasing, I directed the detachment to return to camp.

It is necessary to report, that on seeing the detachment falling back to the village of Lag, I caused it to be reinforced by a party under Lieutenant Casement, who afterwards staid at the village to protect the doolies and protect the wounded.

On

On the return of the detachment, I shall lose no time in transmitting the regular reports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD, Col. Com.

To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Ruttungurh, April* 16, 1815.

IN conformity to the instructions communicated to me by Lieutenant Lawrie, the force Major-General Ochterlony did me the honour to place under my orders, moved from the village of Kalli, at day-break yesterday morning. The detachment had proceeded as far as the village of Malouns, when the enemy commenced an attack; and I regret to add, that the irregulars, notwithstanding that they were strongly and numerously posted on the heights to our left, abandoned the position I had directed them to maintain, and fled with the utmost precipitation and confusion.

In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, it became necessary that I should occupy a strong position with the regulars, and I entertained the hope that the irregulars would rally and enable me to prosecute, in co-operation with Captain Showers, the ulterior objects in view. With the exception, however, of about one hundred men, they did not come near us during the whole day. The enemy had, by this time, collected in considerable force, and made several ineffectual attempts on our post. At about eleven A.M. I learnt the fate of Captain Showers's detachment, and it was obvious, that with the limited means at my disposal, an attack on any of the enemy's stockaded positions would be but an useless sacrifice of lives. Accordingly, after remaining in position (which, however, was too remote, and not of a nature likely to be of eventual

service) another hour, I determined to retire in the direction of Tipnoo stockade, and this operation was effected with a regularity and order which reflects much credit on the Officers and men composing the detachment. Our loss, I am happy to say, does not exceed eighteen or twenty killed, which is to be ascribed entirely to the steady countenance opposed to the enemy, during a retrograde movement of several hours continuance. Upon the whole, I trust the Major-General will deem the object, for which this detachment was formed, to have been fully accomplished, as far as circumstances admitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. BOWYER, Captain.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that Lieutenant Dunbar, with a small detachment of the 7th native infantry, and some irregulars, joined me, and I beg to return my thanks to this Officer for the support and assistance he afforded me.

(Signed) C. BOWYER, Captain.

Abstract Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Ochterlony, in two Actions with the Enemy on the Malown Range of Mountains, on the 15th and 16th April 1815.

Killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's Detachment—1 subadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 24 sepoys.

Captain Showers's Detachment—1 captain, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 23 sepoys.

Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment—4 sepoys.

Captain Bowyer's Detachment—1 sepoy.

Party at Ruttunghur, under a Native Officer—1 subadar.

Wounded.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's Detachment—1 serjeant, 4 mattrosses, 12 havildars, 13 naicks, 145 sepoys, 3 lascars, 1 gun driver.

Capt. Showers's Detachment—1 lieutenant, 7 mattrosses, 1 subadar, 6 havildars, 5 naicks, 1 drummer, 22 sepoys, 3 lascars, 1 gun driver, 1 bhestee.

Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment—1 naick, 6 sepoys.

Captain Bowyer's Detachment—1 havildar, 2 naicks, 1 drummer, 14 sepoys.

Party at Ruttunghur, under a Native Officer—1 naick, 2 sepoys.

Total—63 killed, 289 wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

1st Batt. 19th Native Infantry—Captain Showers, killed.

2d Batt. 7th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Spellessy, wounded severely.

Major Lawrie, wounded very slightly.

Light Batt.—Lieutenant Gabb, wounded severely.

Pioneers—Lieutenant Bagot, wounded dangerously (since dead).

2d Batt. 3d Reg.—Ensign Dalgairns, wounded slightly.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjt. Gen.

N. B. Five commissariat coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders. Grassie Ram's irregulars, and the Tipnoo regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in the return.

(True copies.)

J. Adam, Secretary to Government.

Pub-

Published by command of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council,

J. MONCKTON, Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Futtyghur, April 26, 1815.

THE Commander in Chief has this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, commanding the 3d division field army, a report, announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements, which he had directed to be made during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, against the fortified positions of the Goorkah army, on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort of Sooraghur, with its dependant stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, of the main body of the Goorkah army, directed by its Chief Commander, Ummer Sing Thappah, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. His Excellency feels it to be due to Major-General Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express, in public orders, his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, ardent zeal, and exemplary valour with which it was executed by the several officers entrusted with the direction of separate columns, and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops during those fatiguing and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.

The

The Commander in Chief considers this success of the division under Major-General Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequenees by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained.

The Commander in Chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgments to Major-Gencral Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgement, and persevering fortitude with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service entrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations, to that recent success which His Excellency confidently trusts will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination.

The Commander in Chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the undermentioned Officers, who have obtained the approbation of Major-General Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the enemy, he has borne the most ample and ereditable testimony in his report to his Excellency.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding the principal eolumn, for the manner in which he conducted it to it's destined point in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th instant, which after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhurglee Thappah, a distinguished Goorkah Commander, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very severe loss.

To Majors Lawrie, of the 2d battalion 7th native infantry, and Innes, of the 1st battlion 19th, for the gallant manner in which they led the columns

columns respectively entrusted to their direction; and to Captains Hamilton, of the 2d battalion 7th, and Bowyer, of the 1st of the 19th, for the judicious and spirited manner in which they fulfilled the part assigned to them in those arduous operations, as well as to Lieutenant Rutledge, of the 1st of the 19th, for his good conduct in the command of a column of division, which devolved upon him on the lamented death of Captain Showers, of the 19th regiment, who after having slain the enemy's Commander in a personal conflict, unfortunately fell, while setting an example of heroic devotion to his men.

Major-General Ochterlony has likewise noticed, with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieutenant Murray, of the 1st regiment, in command of the Hindoo auxiliaries, and of Lieutenant Dunbar, of the 7th regiment, commanding a small body of regulars and irregulars, in two well-timed and spontaneous movements made by those intelligent and active Officers, the former to intercept the fugitives from the fort of Soorajghur, in which he completely succeeded, and the latter to support Captain Bowyer's detachment after the defection of the Seikh auxiliaries.

In operations of the nature of those conducted on the Malown range, the services of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer departments, are of a peculiarly arduous nature, and of proportionate value. His Excellency recognises, with unfeigned satisfaction, throughout the whole course of these operations, the same zeal, activity, and indefatigable exertion which have characterised those branches of the service whenever they have been called into activity in the present war, and in no situation have those qualities been more conspicuous, than with Major-General Ochterlony's division.

The full approbation and thanks of the Commander

mander in Chief are justly due to Lieutenant Lawtie, Field-Engineer, and Acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Ochterlony, who accompanied the night attack, for the characteristic zeal and activity evinced by him on that occasion, and for the aid which Major-General Ochterlony states he drived from the professional talents of that Officer, in the preparation of the plan of attack on the enemy's positions.

The zeal, activity, and intelligence shewn by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant-Field-Engineer, in directing the works necessary for the security of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position, and the judgment and the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Armstrong, in superintending and directing the labours of the pioneers, by whom those works were executed in the face of an enemy, are noticed with particular approbation by the Commander in Chief. His Excellency has equally to offer the tribute of his applause to the intrepid gallantry of Lieutenant Fireworker Cartwright, of the artillery, who, when the desperate perseverance of the enemy had left him with only one man unwounded, with that one man secured his gun; the other being manned with equal zeal and valour by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two serjeants of pioneers.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, A. G.

General Order, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Futtyghur, May 21, 1815.

THE indefatigable exertions of Major-General Ochterlony having at length been crowned by the surrender of Umr Sing Thappa, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Iyetuck, and

and the cession of the whole country from Kemaoon to the Sutlege, the Governor-General directs that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honourable Company.

So complete a fulfilment of his instructions, under difficulties known before-hand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Major-General Ochterlony's reputation as a Commander. But there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decision which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

The gallant and able manner in which the efforts of the Major-General have been supported by Colonel Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, reflects the greatest credit on each of those Officers.

The unwearied alacrity, the labour, the conspicuous gallantry, and the skill displayed by the whole of the artillery, engineer and pioneer departments, throughout the course of the service, and the conduct of all the staff attached to Major-General Ochterlony's division, have been pointed out to the special notice of the Governor-General; and His Excellency accordingly professes his earnest sense of the meritorious conduct exhibited by Major MacLeod, commanding the artillery, by Captain Webb, of the same corps; Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade, and principal staff officer

officer of the division ; Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the pioneers ; and Ensign Hutchinson, Assistant-Field-Engineer, as well as by all the officers belonging to, or temporarily serving with those departments, or on the staff, during the campaign.

Most laudable exertions, no less than distinguished courage, have marked the important services of Lieutenant Ross, of the 6th, and Lieutenant Murray, of the 1st, in the difficult situations for which they were selected by Major-General Ochterlony.

It is painful to think, in this hour of exultation, that an individual, whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion, materially forwarded the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph ; but the grateful recollection of his fellow soldiers, and of Government, will associate the memory of Lieutenant Lawtie with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.

The patience, the ardour, and the intrepidity of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct.

The Governor-General offers to Major-General Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause ; sensible as His Excellency believes they will be to that acknowledgement of their merits from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them ; they have to reflect, with honest pride, on the further lesson which they have held forth to every power in India. The British Government is too satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength ever to abuse it by trepassing wantonly on any of its neighbours : but if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience

patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove, that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailant.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of NOVEMBER 23d, 1815.

No. LXIV.

Foreign-Office, November 23, 1815.

MR. PLANTA arrived early this morning from Paris, with the several Treaties and Conventions, for the Restoration and Maintenance of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty and His Allies, on the one part, and His Most Christian Majesty, on the other; signed at Paris, on Monday the 20th instant, by Lord Viscount Castlereagh and Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty; and by the Duke de Richelieu, as Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 28th, 1815.

No. LXV.

Carlton-House, November 27, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Rear-Admirals Sir Thomas Byam Martin and Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Sir Thomas Byam Martin was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knight Commanders), bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was, thereupon, delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir Thomas Byam Martin, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer

cer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Thomas Byam Martin with the same. The Rear-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

Rear-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley was then introduced, knighted, and invested, with the same ceremonies.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 5th, 1815.

No. LXVI.

Carlton-House, December 4, 1815.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By command of the Prince Regent, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was, thereupon, delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir Herbert Sawyer, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Com-

Commander, presented them to the Prince Regent, who was pleased to invest Sir Herbert Sawyer with the same. The Vice-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 9th, 1815.

No. LXVII.

Whitehall, December 8, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to naminate and appoint the undermentioned Officers, belonging to His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Captain Lucius Hardyman, Royal Navy.
Captain George Tobin, Royal Navy.
Captain Charles Baynton H. Ross, Royal Navy.
Captain William Ferris, Royal Navy.
Captain Donald M'Leod, Royal Navy.
Captain William Augustus Montagu, Royal Navy.
Captain Edward Chetham, Royal Navy.
Captain Samuel Jackson, Royal Navy.
Captain Francis Augustus Collier, Royal Navy.
Captain James Pattison Stewart, Royal Navy.
Captain Richard Spencer, Royal Navy.

Cap-

Captain Booty Harvey, Royal Navy.
Captain Augustus William I. Clifford, Royal Navy.
Captain Alexander Renton Sharpe, Royal Navy.
Captain Joseph Needham Tayler, Royal Navy.
Captain John Smith, Royal Navy.
Captain George Barne Trollope, Royal Navy.
Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Murray, half-pay 5th Garrison Battalion.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Hugh Arbuthnot, half-pay 52d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Woodgate, 60th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cother, 71st Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Downman, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilkins, 95th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip de Bosset, Roll's Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Jones, 71st Regiment.
Commander John Lawrence (2), Royal Navy.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following Officers, belonging to the Service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath :—

* Lieutenant-Colonel James Colebrooke.
Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Thompson, 3d Native Infantry, Bengal.

* This Officer was omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last.

Major

Major John Ludlow, 6th Native Infantry, Bengal.
Major Robert Paton, 5th Native Infantry, Bengal.
Major William Innis, 19th Native Infantry, Bengal.
Major Thomas Lowrey, 7th Native Infantry, Bengal.

INDEX.

A.

ACASTA and *Newcastle*, British ships,—the activity of the Captains of, instrumental in the capture of the American privateer Prince de Neufchatel by the Leander, 20.

A'Court, William, Esq., extract of a dispatch from, dated Naples, June 17, 1815, announcing the entrance of His Sicilian Majesty into Naples, amidst the acclamations of His subjects, 248.

Alexander, Captain of His Majesty's bomb-vessel Devastation, having landed at Parker's Point, is attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, whom he repulses, 129.

America, Treaty of Peace with, 90 to 101.

American vessels, captured, 19, 21, 22, 30, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 102, 103, 104, 106, 111, 120, 126, 128, 133, 134, 137, 140.

Aspasia, American letter of marque, captured by His Majesty's ship Volontaire, the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, 126.

Austria, Emperor of, orders conferred by the, on British officers, 432—447.

Avon, American privateer, captured by His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, Captain Fleming, 120.

Aylmer, Honourable Captain, of His Majesty's ship Pactolus, letters from, detailing the successful operations of His Majesty's squadron in the Gironde, 311—343.

B.

Banyor, American letter of marque, captured by His Majesty's ship Severn, Captain Nourse, 133.

Barbadoes, His Majesty's ship, Captain Fleming, captures the American privateer Fox, 106; captures the American privateer Avon, 120; captures the American privateer Vidette, 128.

Barrie, Captain of His Majesty's ship Dragon, letters from, stating his proceedings in the Chesapeake, 129—130.

Bath, Order of the. The Prince Regent to commemorate the auspicious termination of the late contests, and to mark

in an especial manner His sense of the valour of His Majesty's forces—advances the splendour and extends the limits of the Order, 1; henceforth to consist of three classes: First class, Knights Grand Crosses, which designation shall be substituted for that of Knights Companions, and not exceed in number seventy-two, exclusive of the Sovereign, and shall be subject to the same rules and orders, and enjoy all the privileges of Knights Companions, 2; Insignia of, 3; the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross shall on no account be conferred upon any officer in His Majesty's service not having attained the rank of Major-General in the army, or Rear-Admiral in the navy, 3; promotions to be Knights Grand Crosses 4, 5, 6, 16, 105, 106, 107, 173, 372, 386, 437, 441, 442, 482, 484; Princes of the Blood Royal holding commissions in the army or navy, now or hereafter, to be nominated Knights Grand Crosses, shall not be included in the number limited by the third article, 6; Promotion of Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses, 6; Second Class to be styled Knights Commanders, to take precedence of Knights Bachelors, and to be entitled to all the privileges of Knights Bachelors, 7; upon the first institution the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of ten foreign officers holding British commissions, but in the event of actions of signal distinction, the number may be increased; persons not eligible unless holding commissions not below Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, or Post-Captain in the navy, 7; Insignia of Knights Commanders, 7—8; promotions to Knights Commanders, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 107, 125, 126, 127, 153, 173, 174, 178, 221, 348, 385, 386; Third Class, to be composed of officers holding commissions in His Majesty's service by sea and land, and to be styled Companions of the Order, not to be entitled to the appellation of Knighthood, but to take precedence of all Esquires, 14; no officer to be nominated a Companion unless he shall have received a badge or medal for service, or his name be mentioned in public dispatches as having distinguished himself, 14; insignia of, *ibid.*; Knights Commanders and Companions shall be governed by such rules and ordinances as have, and hereafter shall be, made by His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, Kings of this Realm, 15; Sir George Nayler, Knight, to be Officer at Arms attendant upon Knights Commanders and the Companions, *ibid.*; officers appointed Knights Commanders to transmit to him statements of their services to be recorded, *ibid.*; Mr. George Wood, Secretary, appertaining to Knights Commanders and Companions, *ibid.*; fifteen officers in the East India Company's service, holding commissions from His Majesty, not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel, to be raised to the dignity of Knights Commanders, 17; and in the event of future wars and actions of signal distinction number to be increased, *ibid.*; certain number of officers in the Company's service, holding His Majesty's commission, to be appointed Companions of the Order, *ibid.*; promotions in the Third Class, 373; errata in, 436—441; promotions in, 486—487; ceremonial of the Investiture of the Knights Commanders of, 112.

Bath, Knights Commanders of the, not to wear the star of the Second Class until they shall have been invested, 125.

Bathurst, Lord, gives notice to the Ministers of friendly Powers, that St. Helena is allotted for the future residence of Buonaparte, and that all foreign ships are to be excluded from any communication with that Island, 371.

Bavaria, King of, Orders conferred by the, on British officers, 439.

Bianchi, General, his successes over the Neapolitans under Murat, 150.

Bradshaw, Major, account of the success of the detachment under the command of, on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, 190, 191, 192.

Brownrigg, Lieutenant-General, dispatch from, stating his successful operations against the King of Kandy, 321; the King taken prisoner, 329.

Bulwark, His Majesty's ship, Captain Epworth, captures the American privateer Tomahawk, 103.

Buonaparte, Napoleon, surrenders himself to Captain Maitland, of His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, 306.

Burghersh, Lord, dispatches from, containing an account of the successes of the Austrian troops under General Bianchi over the Neapolitans under Murat, 150.

————————, dispatches from, containing an account of the proceedings of the British squadron in the bay of Naples, under the command of Captain Campbell, surrender of the arsenal and the Neapolitan ships of the line, 164.

————————, dispatches from, announcing the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, and giving details of the negociation which led to that event, 166.

————————, dispatches from, giving an account of the entry of Prince Leopold of Sicily into Naples, and of Murat having quitted that city in disguise, 175.

C.

Cambray, town of, taken by the Duke of Wellington, 219; citadel of taken, 246; returns of British loss on those occasions, 274.

Castlereagh, Viscount, a dispatch from, dated Paris, July 17, 1815, stating, that Napoleon Buonaparte not having been able to escape the vigilance of the British cruizers, had surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 306.

Cathcart, Lord, dispatches from, details of the operations of the Austrian and Russian armies, 209.

Church, Colonel, letter from, containing an account of the operations of the Austrian army under General Nugent, 157, 159, 161.

Cockburne, Rear Admiral Sir George, transmits letters from Captain Barrie, of the Dragon, to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, giving an account of the proceedings in the Chesapeake, 129, 130, 131.

Cochrane, Vice Admiral Sir Alexander, G. C. B. dispatches from, detailing Captain Lockyer's attack on the American flotilla at Lac Borgne, 63; his detail of the operations of the squadron under his command previous and subsequent to the attack on New Orleans, 74 to 81.

———————, dispatch from, inclosing a letter from Captain Jackson, of his Majesty's ship Lacedemonian, stating a successful attack made by the boats of that ship on an enemy's convoy, 88.

———————, list of vessels captured or destroyed by the squadron under the command of, 84.

———————, dispatch from, stating his intention, and that of Major-General Lambert, to attack Fort Mobile by land, landing of troops effected and fort invested, 108; garrison surrenders, stores found in the fort, 109; capitulation, *ibid.*

———————, dispatches from, transmitting letters from Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburne, relative to the proceedings in the Chesapeake, 129, 130, 131; transmits letters from Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's ship Leander, 132; from Captain Nourse, of His Majesty's ship Severn, 133; list of American vessels captured or destroyed by the squadron under the command of, 134.

Collier, Captain Sir George, K. C. B., dispatch from, detail of the capture of the Americanpri vateer Neufchatel, by the Leander, under his command, 19.

———————, letter from, stating the circumstances which prevented him from coming up with the American ship Constitution, and announcing the re-capture of the Levant, 132.

Convention, Military, signed at Casa Lanzi before Capua, by which the kingdom of Naples was surrendered to the Allied Powers, 165.

Cooke, Edward, Esq., dispatches from, containing accounts of

of the proceedings of the Allies in Italy, and also military reports from Colonel Church, respecting the operations of the Austrian army under General Nugent, 155.

Cooke, Edward, Esq., dispatches from, announcing that a military convention had been signed, by which the whole kingdom of Naples except Gæta, Pescara, and Ancona, had surrendered to the Allies, 163.

Cumberland Island taken by Captain Sommerville, 130.

D.

Dacres, Captain of His Majesty's ship Tiber, letter from announcing the capture of the American privateer Leo, 102.

Durham, Admiral Sir P. C., transmits a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, giving an account of the capture of the American schooner Fox, 106.

————————, American vessels captured, &c., by ships under the command of, 111.

————————, transmits a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, giving an account of the capture of the American privateer Aron, 120.

————————, transmits a letter from Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, announcing the capture of the American privateer Vidette, 128.

————————, list of American vessels captured and destroyed by the squadron under the command of, 140.

E.

Endymion frigate, Captain Hope, captures the American frigate President, 22.

Epworth, Captain of His Majesty's ship Bulwark, letter from, announcing the capture of the American privateer Tomahawk, 103.

Esk, His Majesty's ship, Captain Lennock, captures the American privateer Sine-qua-non, 104.

Exmouth, Lord, dispatches from, announcing his arrival off Naples, and the taking possession of fort St. Elmo, 338; arrives at Genoa after landing the Austrian troops, and determines, in conjunction with Sir H. Lowe, to embark for Marseilles, 339; arrives in Marseilles bay, lands the troops, 340; receives a proposition from Marshal Murat, who desired to be received on board an English ship and to be conveyed to England, 341; Toulon surrenders, Marshal Brune delivers himself up, 342.

F.

Fagan, G. H., Adjutant General, dispatches from, containing an account of the gallant, but unsuccessful, attack upon fort Kalunga, on the 31st of October, 1814, 141.

Fahie, Captain of His Majesty's ship Malta, letter from, detailing his operations, in conjunction with the Austrians, upon the fortress of Gaeta, 419; his account of the operations against that place, 422; of the surrender, 426.

Fielding, G., Esq., dispatch from, containing an account of the progress of the Piedmontese troops against the French, 308.

Fleming, Rear Admiral the Honourable, transmits a letter from Captain Wise, of His Majesty's Ship Granicus, giving an account of the capture of the American privateer George Little, 104.

———————, transmits a letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave of His Majesty's ship Volontaire, announcing the capture of the American brig Aspasia, 126.

Fleming, Captain of His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, captures the American privateer Fox, 106; captures the American privateer Avon, 120; captures the American privateer Vidette, 128.

Fox, American privateer, captured by the Barbadoes, Captain Fleming, 106.

G.

Gaeta, fortress of, attacked by a British naval force under the command of Captain Fahie, in conjunction with the Austrians, 419; operations against, 421—422; surrenders, 426.

George Little, American privateer, captured by the Granicus, Captain Wise, 104.

Gneisenau, General, his account published by order of Marshal Blucher, of the operations of the Prussian army on the Lower Rhine, including the battle of Waterloo, 208.

Granicus, His Majesty ship, Captain Wise, captures the American privateer George Little, 104.

Guadaloupe, island of, taken by Lieutenant General Sir James Leith and Rear Admiral Durham, 392.

Guerriere, the American privateer, captured by the Junon, Captain Upton, 30.

H.

Hayes, Captain of the Majestic, his letter to Rear Admiral Sir H. Hotham, detailing the operations of the squadron under his command in the capture of the United States frigate President, and inclosing Captain Hope's letter, of the Endymion, through whose gallantry the capture was made, 24; return of number and calibre of President's guns, 27.

Helena, St. Island of, allotted to be the future place of Buonaparte's residence, and all foreign vessels prohibited any communication with it, 371.

Hood, Sir Samuel, G. C. B. letter reporting the capture of the American Privateer Hyder Ally, by the Owen Glendower, after a chase of 10 hours, 21.

Hope, Captain of the Endymion, his letter to Captain Hayes, on action with and capture of the President, return of killed and wounded, 27—28.

Hotham, Sir Henry, K. C. B., dispatch from, detailing the capture of the United States frigate President, by the Endymion, Captain Hope, and other vessels, 22.

————————, list of American vessels captured or destroyed by the squadron under the command of, 137.

Hyder Ally, American privateer, captured by the Owen Glendower, 21.

J.

Jenkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, dispatches from, detailing the operations of the troops under the command of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, 285, 286, 287, 289.

Junon, the, Captain Upton, captures the American privateer Guerriere, 30.

K.

Kalunga, fort, unsuccessful attack upon, 141; returns of killed and wounded, 148.

————————, another unsuccessful attempt to storm the fort of, 179; returns of killed and wounded upon that occasion, 181.

Kandy, the dominions of the King of, invaded by a British force under the command of Lieutenant General Brownrigg, 321; complete success of the expedition, the King taken prisoner, &c. 329.

Keane, Major-General, his detail of the occurrences which took

took place after the landing of the troops destined to attack New Orleans, until the arrival of Major General Sir E. M. Pakenham, the chief in command, and subsequent operations, 37.

Keith, Admiral Lord, dispatch from, announcing the entrance of a squadron of His Majesty's ships into the river Gironde, 311.

L.

Lacedemonian, Captain Jackson, boats of the, capture and destroy an enemy's convoy, 83.

Lambert, Major General Sir John, K. C. B., dispatches from, detailing the operations of the forces under his command on the coast of Lousiania, in the attack on New Orleans, 31, 32; further details of the operations and of the retreat and re-embarkation, with the return of the killed, wounded and missing, 48, 53, 54; a dispatch from, announcing his intention to attack fort Mobile, 115; fort surrenders, 117.

Leake, Lieutenant Colonel, dispatch from, detailing the operations of the Swiss contingent, 309.

Leander, His Majesty's ship, captures the American privateer Prince de Neufchatel, 19.

Leith, Major General Sir J., a dispatch from, stating that he had occupied the military points of the island of Martinique with a British auxiliary force, 318; a dispatch from, stating his attack upon the island of Guadaloupe, and the surrender of that island to His Majesty's arms, 392; proclamation issued by, in conjunction with Rear Admiral Sir Charles Durham, to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, 402.

Lennoch, Captain of His Majesty's ship Esk, captures the American privateer Sine-qua-non, 104.

Leo, American privateer, taken by His Majesty's ship Tiber, Captain Dacres, 102.

Leopold, Prince, enters the city of Naples, 175.

Lockyer, Captain Nicholas, R. N., his report to Sir Alexander Cochrane of the capture and destruction of an American flotilla at Lac Borgne near New Orleans, 65; list of vessels captured, and return of killed and wounded, 68.

Lowe, Major General Sir Hudson, dispatches from, stating that he had embarked a portion of the force under his command at Genoa, with the intention of proceeding to Marseilles, 317; his arrival off the coast of France, with the fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, 318; negociation with Marshal Brune for the surrender of Toulon, movements of the British troops, surrender of Toulon, 333, 334, 335.

M.

Maitland, Captain of His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, announcing the surrender of Buonaparte, 310.
Marley, Major General, dispatches from, detailing the operations of the troops under his command in India, 364, 366, 367, 368.
Martindell, Major General, dispatches from, detailing the operations of the British army in Nepaul, 351—358.
Martinique, the military points in the island of, occupied by a British auxiliary force, under the commmand of Lieutenant General Sir J. Leith and Rear Admiral Durham, 318.
Maude, the Honourable Captain, arrives at the Foreign Office, Downing Street, with the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace by the President of the United States of America, 90.
Mawby, Colonel, dispatches from, containing particulars of the unsuccessful attack upon Kalunga, 143.
Mobile, fort of, invested by Vice-Admiral Cochrane and Major General Lambert, 108; surrender of, 109.
———, Major-General Lambert's account of attack on, 115.
Moira, Earl of, a dispatch from, containing several inclosures relative to the Military operations in India, 448.
Montalembert, Baron, his account of the expedition under his command in the Gironde, 316.
Murat, compelled to retreat before the Austrian General Bianchi, 150.

N.

Nallaguhr, fort of, attack upon and surrender of, 183.
Naples, kingdom of, surrendered by a military convention to the Allies, 163.
———, city of, entered by his Sicilian Majesty, 248.
Nepaul, accounts of the operations in the kingdom of, 351, 358.
Netherlands, king of, orders conferred by the, on British officers, 444.
Neufchatel, Prince de, American privateer, captured by the Leander, Sir G. R. Collier, K. C. B. 19.
Newcastle and *Acasta*, British ships, the activity of the Captains of, instrumental in the capture of the Prince de Neufchatel, American privateer, by the Leander, *ibid.*
New Orleans attacked by the forces under the command of Major-General Sir E. M. Pakenham, acting in concert with Sir A. Cochrane, 32; disposition of the troops for the attack, 33; the columns advance, a continued and galling fire opens upon them from every part of the enemy's line, 34; Sir E. Pakenham killed at the crest of the glacis, gallantly

lantly encouraging his men, *ibid;* Major-General Lambert, on whom the command devolves, advances with the reserve, but finds, from the commander being killed, and Major-Generals Gibbs and Keane and several other commanding officers carried off wounded, in the sight of the men, the column falling back on him in the greatest confusion, gives orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack, 35; Major-General Keane's detail of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Sir E. M. Pakenham and subsequently, 37; Colonel Thornton's report of the successful operations of the force under his command, in attacking the enemy's redoubt and position on the right bank of the Mississipi, 42; extract of the journal of the movements of the army from the period of Sir E. M. Pakenham's assuming the command, until the attack, 45; Major-General Lambert, after deliberating on the situation of his force, and the probability of carrying on the attack against New Orleans with success, determines on a retreat and re-embarkation, 48; his detail of the retreat and re-embarkation, and of the whole operations, 49; returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, during this affair, 53 to 62; return of the ordnance taken under Colonel Thornton, 62; Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, finding that the enemy had a formidable flotilla at the head of Lac Borgne (which was the contemplated point of disembarkation of the troops preparatory to the attack), sends Captain Lockyer, of the Sophia, to attack them, which he does with the utmost success, and in the most brilliant manner, taking and destroying the whole, 63; Captain Lockyer's detail of the attack, 65; list of the enemy's gun-boats taken and destroyed, and return of the killed and wounded in the boats under his command, 68; Sir A. Cochrane's detail of the operations of the naval force under his command previous and subsequent to the attack on New Orleans, 74 to 81; Captain Tronbridge's report of the conduct of the officers and men under his command in the above, 81.

Nourse, Captain, of H. M. S. Severn, captures the American letter of marque Barryer, 133.

Nugent, General, accounts of his successes over the Neapolitans, 157, 159, 161.

O.

Ockterlony, Colonel, dispatches from, containing the particulars of the attack upon and surrender of the fort of Nallagurh, 184; detachment orders issued by him in consequence thereof, 187.

———————, letter to, containing the approbation of the

the Governor-General of the whole of his proceedings, 188; further operations of, 359, 414, 416, 467.
Otranto, Duke of, letter from, announcing the surrender of Buonaparte to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 306.
Owen Glendour, the, captures the American privateer Hyder Ally, 21.

P.

Palmer, Captain, of H.M.S. Hebrus, his account of his proceedings in the Gironde, 315; his entry into Bourdeaux, disposition of the inhabitants, 345.
Paris surrendered to the Allies, in consequence of a Military Convention, 254.
Peace, Treaty of, with America, 90 to 101; Treaty of, with France, brought over by Mr. Planta, 481.
Peronne, Town of, taken by the Duke of Wellington, 246; British loss on the occasion, 275.
Phillott, Captain, of H. M. S. Primrose, his letter giving an account of the operation of the force under his command in St. Mary's River, 132.
Planta, J., Esq. arrives with the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and France, 481.
President, American frigate, captured by the Endymion, Captain Hope, and the squdron under Captain Hayes, of the Majestic, 22.
Prussian Army, official reports of the operations of on the Lower Rhine, 208.

R.

Ramsay, Captain of His Majesty's ship Regulus, his letter, giving an account of the operations of the force under his command, 131.
Rose, George Henry, Esq., dispatch from, dated Munich, July 5, 1815, stating that the Bavarian Government was employed in forming reserves to join the Allied army, 304.
Russia, Emperor of, Orders conferred by the, on British officers, 446.
Russian Army, accounts of its advance into France, contained in dispatches from Lord Stewart, 277, 280, 281, 282, 292.

S.

Severn, His Majesty's ship, Captain Nourse, captures the American letter of marque Banyer, 133.
Sine qua non, American privateer, captured by His Majesty's ship Esk, Captain Lenneck, 104.

Sommerville, Captain of His Majesty's ship Rota, his account of his proceedings against the enemy in Georgia, 130.
Stewart, Lord, dispatches from, containing an account of the advance of the Prussian army into France, 277, 280, 281, 282, 292; dispatches from, with details of the advance of the Allied Austrian and Russian army towards Paris, 295—302.

T.

Tappahanock, town taken, 130.
Taylor, Brook, Esq., dispatch from, dated Stutgard, July 6, 1815, stating the additional force sent by the King of Wurtemberg to join the Allies, 305.
Thornton, Lieutenant Colonel, his report of the successful operations of the detachment under his command on the attack of New Orleans, 42.
Tiber, His Majesty's ship, Captain Dacres, captures the American privateer Leo, 102.
Tomahawk, American privateer, captured by His Majesty's ship Bulwark, Captain Epworth, 103.
Troubridge, Captain Sir Thomas, R. N., commanding the seamen on shore at the attack on New Orleans, his report of the gallant conduct of the officers and men under his orders, 81.

U, V.

Upton, Brigadier General, his account of the operations of the army under Prince Wrede, 291.
Upton, Captain of the Junon, captures the American privateer Guerriere, 30.
Vidette, American privateer, captured by His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, Captain Fleming, 128.
Volontaire, His Majesty's ship, the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, captures the American letter of marque Aspasia, 126.

W.

Waldegrave, the Honourable Captain of His Majesty's ship Volontaire, captures the American letter of marque Aspasia, 126.
Waterloo, dispatches from Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, announcing the victory of, 195; French army under Buonaparte, consisting of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th corps, and Imperial guards, attack the Prussian posts, *ibid.*;

ibid.; the Prussian posts driven in, Marshal Blucher retreats and concentrates his army, 196; the French army advance, attack a brigade under the Prince of Weimar and drive it back, but the brigade being reinforced, regain their position the next morning, *ibid.*; the Duke of Wellington orders the Brisish army to assemble at Quatre Bras, *ibid.*; the enemy again attack the Prussian army which displays great gallantry; English army also attacked, *ibid.*; maintains its position though with considerable loss, 197; Prussian army, from its severe losses, forced to fall back and concentrate, *ibid.*; which movement occasions a corresponding one on the part of the English army, 198; French begin the battle of Waterloo by an attack on the village of Hongoumont, *ibid.*; French army completely routed and pursued by the British and Prussian armies, 200; list of officers killed and wounded, 203; dispatches from the Duke of Wellington, containing the detailed account of the names of officers killed and wounded at the battle of, 223; dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, with the general returns of the killed and wounded at the battle of and on the preceding days, 258.

Wellington, Field Marshal the Duke of, dispatch from containing details of the glorious victory at Waterloo, 195; dispatch from, dated Brussels, June 19, 1815, stating that several thousand prisoners had already been brought into that place, 217; dispatch from, dated Le Cateau, June 22, 1815, stating that the combined English and Prussian army had entered France on the preceding day, and that the French army were in a most wretched state, 218; dispatch from, dated Joncourt, June 25, 1815, announcing the surrender of the town of Cambray, and the further progress of the Allied armies, 219; dispatch from, dated Orville, June 29, 1815; containing the list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Waterloo, 223; dispatch from, dated Orville, June 28, 1815, announcing the surrender of the Citadel of Cambray, the taking of Peronne, and of the successes of the Allied arms, 246; dispatch from, dated Gonasse, the second and fourth of July 1815, further successes of the Allied arms, a part of General Grouchy's corps defeated by the Prussians and several prisoners taken, Allied armies take up a position before Paris; French fortify the heights of Montmatre and the town of St. Denis, Quesnoy surrenders to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands; actions between the Prussians and the garrison of Paris, the latter defeated; French propose a suspension of hostilities, a military convention agreed upon by which Paris is surrendered to the Allies, and the French army retires behind the Loire, 250; dispatch from, announcing the entry of the allied troops into Paris, 276; a dispatch from,

from, inclosing a list of officers on whom the Emperor of Austria had Conferred the Cross of a Commander and of a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, 432—447; a dispatch from, inclosing a list of officers on whom the King of Bavaria had conferred decorations of the different classes of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, 439; a dispatch from, inclosing a list of officers on whom the King of the Low Countries had conferred decorations of different classes of Wilhelm's Order, 444; a dispatch from, inclosing a list of officers on whom the Emperor of Russia had conferred decorations of the Order of St. Anne, 446; a dispatch from, containing a further list of British officers on whom the Emperor of Austria had conferred the Order of Maria Theresa, 447.

Wurtemberg, His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of, detail of the operations of the Troops under the command of, transmitted by Lieut.-Colonel Jenkinson, 285, 286, 287, 289.

Wise, Captain, of His Majesty's Ship Granicus, captures the American Privateer George Little, 104.

Wood, Major-General John Sullivan, Dispatch from, detailing the operations of the troops under his command in India, 360.

Wrede, Prince, account of the operations of the army under the command of, transmitted by Brigadier General Upton, 291.